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THE LEGEND BEAUTIFUL.

BY HENRY W LONGFELLOW

"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"
That is what the Vision said

In his chamber all alone,
Kneeling on the floor of stone,
Prayed the monk in deep contrition
For his sins of indecision
Prayed for greater self denial,
In temptation and in trial
It was noonday by the dial
And the Monk was all alone

Suddenly as if lightened
An unwonted splendor brightened
All within him and without him
In that narrow cell of stone
And he saw the Blessed Vision
Of our Lord with light Elysian
Like a vesture wrapped about him,
Like a garment round him thrown

Not as crucified and slain,
Not in agonies of pain
Not with bleeding hands and feet
Did the Monk his Master see,
But as in the village street
In the house or harvest field,
Halt and lame and blind he healed,
When he walked in Galilee

In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed
Wondering worshiping adoring,
Knelt the Monk in rapture lost
Lord he thought in heaven that reignest,
Who am I, that thus thou deignest
To reveal thyself to me?
Who am I that from the centre
Of thy glory thou shouldst enter
This poor cell, my guest to be?

Then amid his exaltation
Loud the convent bell appalling
From its belfry calling calling,
Rang through court and corridor,
With persistent iteration
He had never heard before

It was now the appointed hour
When alike in shine or shower,
Winter's cold or summer's heat,
To the convent portals came,
All the blind and halt and lame,
All the beggars of the street,
For their daily dole of food
Dealt them by the brotherhood
And their Almoner was he,
Who upon his bended knee
Wrapped in silent ecstacy
Of divinest self surrender,
Saw the Vision and the Splendor

Deep distress and hesitation
Mingled with his adoration,
Should he go, or should he stay?
Should he leave the poor to wait
Hungry at the convent gate
Till the Vision passed away?
Should he slight his heavenly guest,
Slight this visitant celestial
For a crowd of ragged bestial
Beggars at the convent gate?
Would the vision there remain?
Would the Vision come again?

Then a voice within his breast
Whispered audibly and clear,
As if to the outward ear
"Do thy duty that is best
Leave unto thy Lord the rest!"

Straightway to his feet he started,
And with longing look intent
On the Blessed Vision bent
Slowly from his cell departed,
Slowly on his errand went

At the gate the poor were waiting,
Looking through the iron grating
With that terror in the eye
That is only seen in those
Who amid their wants and woes
Hear the sound of doors that close
And of feet that pass them by
Grown familiar with disfavor
Grown familiar with the savor
Of the bread by which men die!
But to-day, they knew not why,
Like the gate of Paradise
Seemed the convent gate to rise
Like a sacrament divine
Seemed to them the bread and wine
In his heart the Monk was praying
Thinking of the homeless poor
What they suffer and endure,
What we see not, what we see,
And the inward voice was saying
Whatsoever thing thou doest
To the least of mine and lowest
That thou doest unto me!

Unto me! but had the Vision
Come to him in beggar's clothing
Come a mendicant imploring
Would he then have knelt adoring,
Or have listened with derision
And have turned away with loathing?
Thus his conscience put the question
Full of troublesome suggestion
As at length with hurried pace
Toward his cell he turned his face
And beheld the convent bright
With a supernatural light
Like a luminous cloud expanding
Over floor and wall and ceiling.

But he paused with awe-struck feeling
At the threshold of his door
For the Vision still was standing
As he left it there before
When the convent bell appalling
From its belfry calling, calling,
Summoned him to feed the poor
Through the long hour intervening
It had waited his return
And he felt his bosom burn
Comprehending all the meaning
When the Blessed Vision said,
"Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled!"

AFTERNOON MEN —There is a proverb which says 'What can be done at any time is never done and applies especially to a class who have become slaves to the habit of procrastination, the habitual postponing of everything that they are not compelled by necessity to do immediately. Such delays are not only damaging to present prospects, but they are destructive of ultimate success A dilatory man is not to be depended upon The slightest pretext is sufficient for him to disappoint you If an employe, the sooner he is discharged the greater the advantage to the employer There are those who may be called afternoon men They are always busy getting ready to go to work In the morning, they walk around carefully in pursuit of their duties, and then say

'It is too late to-day I must go to work this afternoon'

About two o'clock they survey what they haven't done and exclaim

'One thing and another has prevented me from making any headway to-day I'll quit, and begin bright and early to-morrow morning"

One day with them is simply the reflection of another There is nothing accomplished in a whole life and their western sun overtakes them, and finds no preparation for the wants and infirmities of age There is nothing to look back on but squandered time One hour's exercise in the morning loosens the muscles of the limbs, sets the blood dancing in the veins, and fits a man physically and mentally for the day's duty, while one hour's sloth after breakfast produces a torpor from which it is almost impossible to rally —Columbus Republican

In the summer of 1851 when Bismarck was twenty eight years old and was cavalry officer he was standing one afternoon with some of his companions on a bridge when his groom led his horse into the water to drink Suddenly the horse lost footing, fell, and the groom disappeared Bismarck immediately threw away his sword, tore off his uniform, and sprang into the river to save his servant He caught him, but the frightened man clung to him with such a grip that he was obliged to go to the bottom before he could get loose Eventually he saved the groom For this gallant deed Bismarck received the well known Prussian Rettungsmedaille the ... one small ... between so many other stars and orders on his breast He is very proud of this mark of honor and once when a distinguished diplomatist asked with some sarcasm the meaning of the simple decoration, which at the time was the only one he had, he answered quickly 'I am in the habit of saving people's lives sometimes"

Archbishop Cullen was making his periodical tour of inspection in the Dublin Sunday schools 'Kate Tolony' said he to an intelligent looking girl 'explain the meaning of the sacrament of holy matrimony' A pause At last Kate replied 'Please yer honor it's the state of existence afore entering purgatory' 'Go to the bottom of the class you ignorant girl,' cried out the local clergyman, very much ashamed of his pupil But the Archbishop stopped him "Not so fast, Father Peters—not so fast The lass may be right after all What do you or I know about it?'

Alphonse Karr, being invited by Victor Emmanuel to call on him, apologized to his aide de camp for being in travelling guise 'Never mind your costume' said the King When you come to see me again come in your shirt sleeves if it suits you Sit down and let us talk" In referring to his inability to aid France in the war of 1870, he observed that he would then have preferred being a corporal of zouaves to King of Italy

OUT OF COURT —A lawyer the other day went into a barber's shop to procure a wig In taking the dimensions of the lawyer's head the barber exclaimed 'Why, how long your head is, sir!' 'Yes,' replied the legal gentleman, "we lawyers must have long heads" The barber proceeded about his vocation, but at length exclaimed, 'Why, sir, your head is as thick as it is long!" Blackstone winced.

A stylish young couple occupying a private box at one of the Philadelphia theatres, some time ago, inspired by a waltz played between the acts indulged in a dance, which was interrupted, however, by a burst of merriment and applause from the portion of the audience who had got a glimpse of the light fantastic scene.

"Do you know,' remarked a rather fast Newark youth the other day to a stuttering friend to whom he was slightly indebted, "Do you know that I intend to marry and settle down?" "I do-dont know anything about it," was the reply, "bu-but I think you had better stay single and set-settle up"—Newark Call.

"Madame," said a witty Parisian, bowing humbly as he led forward a country friend, "this is my intimate friend, M. de R, whom I have the honor of presenting to you. He is not so foolish as he looks." "Madame," said the countryman, "that is precisely where I and my friend differ."

From Harper's Bazar

THE BRIDE'S STOCKINGS.

The cardinal had enormous revenues, and spent fabulous sums in furnishing his art galleries No work of merit was ever offered him in vain and every traveler who has been through his great palace in Rome can testify how discriminating his judgment was, and how true to his taste The cardinal had a neice, as all Rome knew He had given her rare opportunities for education—the best masters in literature and art in constant attendance, and now, at the age of 20 years, she was sought in marriage by a prince It was well known she would be heavily dowered by her uncle It was well known too, that the prince's estates were heavily encumbered, and he was naturally anxious to retain his family possessions He was, however, young, accomplished, noble, the pretty Beatrice who was of a gentle, loving disposition was most happy in her engagement, and altogether it seemed a fitting match At any rate, the old cardinal made no objections to it, and gave Beatrice carte blanche in the matter of trousseau, trusting, he said, to the good taste and discretion that should attend her finished education and perfect training that her purchases would be in every way suitable to the high station she was about to fill Beatrice kissed the dear old uncle with effusion, and set about the business of the trousseau, resolving, as she told the cardinal, to make it one worthy of a princess The uncle, with one of his smiles, answered her "Beatrice mia, we shall see if you know what is worthy of a princess'

The cardinal, with all his generosity, had a violent temper, was severe toward any one who offended him, and implacable toward those who violated his artistic or æsthetic convictions It was even said that an unlucky fellow who once pertinaciously asked him to buy some work of art that his eminence thought unworthy of consideration had felt the weight of his sacerdotal fist It was conceded, in short that his eminence, though a beneficent patron, was a man to whom it was dangerous to offend While he had been kind and affectionate toward his niece he had always governed her strictly, and, though providing for her liberally, he provided nothing but what seemed good in his own eyes, and gave his attention to the smallest details of her life Now that, for the first time, she was left to her own judgment in an important matter, he still quietly kept the run of all she did by having her bills sent to him in person

Beatrice gave out orders for the trousseau in royal style, and gradually they began to come in Rich dresses, all gorgeous with embroidery, laces rare and curious, wrought expressly for this fortunate bride, the finest linens for underwear, and even jewels all passed unchallenged But one day there came from a celebrated French manufactory a bill that made the cardinal's old face wrinkle up into a great many queer puckers—four dozen pairs of stockings at two hundred scudi per pair Nearly ten thousand scudi for stockings! After an ejaculation not found in any of the church fliers he sent for Beatrice She came—such a vision of truth and happiness as might melt any woman's heart, but the churchman's heart was not to be had at any woman's feet so that he had little consideration for her stockings,

'Beatrice here is a bill'

'Yes uncle dear' as she sat down like a sunbeam and shone up at him from a low stool at his feet

'Stand up, Beatrice"

She stood up hands behind her, as when she was a little girl

'A bill for—stockings'

'Yes uncle

Four dozen pairs of stockings at two hundred scudi each

'Is it too much?"

'Too much! It's the price of this gem that will live forever and speak the truth men as long as it lives' he said, taking up an exquisite little picture that he had lately bought It is the price of that beautiful marble there—so beautiful it brought tears to the eyes of a young artist who saw it the other day, and he went home and worked the better for it Too much!' and he nearly fell into one of those ejaculations, not out of the prayer-book, again

'I only got uncle, for the finest—the very finest stockings that could be made'

'Bring the stockings here to me"

Beatrice obeyed, returning with a small parcel The cardinal ordered, 'Open it'

Trembling she opened it, and taking out a pair of stockings, slipped one of them over her hand to show the fineness of the texture The cardinal slipped the other over his hand

"Now, why did you spend ten thousand scudi for these cobwebs" or, more to the point, what do you want of such things at all?'

"Why, uncle, to cover my feet, to be sure"

'But they don't cover your feet They are delicate as a veil I can see every blemish on my hand through them Now, then, answer, what was your idea?' he questioned sternly

'If you please, uncle' his niece faltered, 'you didn't object to the dresses, nor the laces, nor the jewels and—'

"The dresses are beautiful, and lend stateliness to your presence, the laces are wrought with art, and will last long, and be curious objects even when they are old I have a costly collection of old laces that I prize Jewels are not for a moment, they please the eye for centuries The abundance of linens, soft and cool, accustom your touch every day to what is fresh and dainty You have a thousand ornaments trimmings, odds and ends, and pretty nothings that make your fairness fairer There's a nobility in the extravagance that can do anything for us—delight the eye educate the taste, elevate the senses—but extravagance that is only for the sake of spending and buying is mere vulgarity'

'You said I might have everything fit for a princess," said Beatrice beginning to cry

And I say these stockings are not fit for a princess," thundered the cardinal "See, it is skill misapplied—the delicate work of the loom in an article to which such extreme delicacy is inappropriate Those exquisite frescoes on my ceiling are in place, and it's a worthy instinct that makes me delight in them If I ordered them painted on the floor, and trod on them, defaced them, put them to a base misuse, my instinct would be coarse and contemptible A cardinal must walk, but he would be a fool to walk on frescoes A princess must walk, and that gracefully and freely, too but she couldn't walk an hour in such things as these 'See!' and he thrust his long finger right through the frail web at the toe "Your stockings are not fit for a princess They are fine in texture, but coarse in taste They are inappropriate, they are vulgar, they are not decent'

'Oh, uncle!'

'Not decent, I say They are æsthetically improper, they show the extravagance of the plebeian, not of the noble" He grew more excited with every word He eyes flashed fire "Your training has not made a princess of you in heart and mind, and, corpo di Bacco! your marriage shall not make a princess of you in name, and you are none of mine" With a clasp he swept up the bundle of stockings "Your trumpery here shall go back to the fools who made it, and you shall go—I don't care where, but out of my sight Away! I'll none of you

The cardinal gathered up his skirts, and crossing the room passed out like a whirlwind The girl screamed aloud in her terror of the old man's frantic passion, for much as she had heard of the violence of his disposition, she had never been made the victim of it before. But the screams never checked the firm, relentless fall of his step as it died away along the corridor, and there lay little Beatrice, shaken with heart-broken sobs, prone across the footstool, where she had fallen when in his violence he flung away from her She lay there a long time, crying and wiping away her tears with the unlucky stocking she had been displaying on her hand and in the spasm of her terror had been crushing and rolling up until she forgot it was not her handkerchief

So the prince found her, as he was ushered in to pay his usual daily call upon the cardinal She naturally turned to her betrothed for consolation She told him all about her uncle's anger, all he said, all she was suffering, and expected the shield of his love between her and her wrong. But the prince looked grave, he winced at the cardinal's words about disowning her, and finally volunteered to see the old man himself and let her know by letter how matters really stood.

Beatrice went to her own apartment somewhat quieted by the sight of her lover, but still most unhappy. She waited, with what patience she could, until evening, and then came a note from the prince It was a short note, carefully and beautifully written. It ran something like this "Your uncle, I am grieved to say, formally disowns you. It is a cruel edict, my dear friend, for me, loving tenderly as I do, but it seems the will of Heaven, and I must submit May we meet again at some calmer and happier time!"

She swept her pale hands across her swollen eyes believing that her sight deceived her, and read again and again those neat and formal lines —the specious, cowardly lines—and all the bitter meaning that lay between the lines

He had renounced her too! The storm of grief that her uncle's cruelty had aroused was healthy and consonant with her young nature, but the look she wore after reading her lover's letter never should come to such a sweet and tender face It spoke of the deepest wrong a woman can sustain—her affection spurned and slighted, the worst insult that can be offered her—a marriage from sordid motives. In an hour this gentle, loving Beatrice was changed to a resolved and indignant woman. She had loved this man, and he had wronged her The world—the petty Roman world of gossip and slander—should not stare at her curiously, nor wound her with its thousand wicked tongues Then the uncle that she had loved had cast her off It was a secondary thought now, but still a bitter one, and in the turbulence and keen sense of injury of which only a proud and gentle character is capable, she took a hasty resolve Almost as she was, save with some jewels of her mother's, her rich trousseau left behind, its splendor scattered all over her apartments, she left the palace—left it in the silence and darkness, and went out into the world alone with those richest of possessions, but poorest of defenses, her youth, innocense and beauty.

Between the great rage the cardinal had indulged and his stormy interview with the prince, he was threatened next morning with an old enemy of his—apoplexy, and when he heard that his niece had disappeared, an attack came on that held him bedridden and senseless for weeks On coming to himself, his first order was to make search for her, but no trace could be discovered

The old man was haunted by a vision of the bright, happy face so lost out of his life, and as its tender, smiling outline came like a dream before his fancy, he shuddered, as it seemed to weirdly change expression with the possible wrong and misery his little Beatrice might be suffering But the world knew nothing of this, for the cardinal was to all appearance as proud as magnificent, as dictatorial, and as keen a judge and critic as ever

Some three years later a picture dealer ventured, cringing and respectfully on tiptoe, into the august presence

'Now, Luigi, what trash have you to day?'

"Oh, no trash, your Eminence—a gem, a gem"

"A false gem eh?—another clever copy that I shall detect?'

"No, no, your Eminence, a true gem—modern, and to be bought for a song"

'Well well, be quick'

'There your Eminence,' and the dealer placed before the cardinal a small, fresh delicately tinted picture—a lovely, smiling crowd of Cupids—dainty, dimpled boys, chasing each other in the mazes of a bower

The cardinal put on his glasses looked, broke out with a 'Corpo di Bac—, and changed it to Santa Maria! It's more free than Albani, more dainty than Correggio—and modern, too How that flesh is managed! What a texture! Who's the painter?'

"That's a secret your Eminence I know who brings them but I'm not sure who paints them I've had several, but none a good as this"

'Luigi you know you can't play tricks on me I'll use all the police in Rome, but I'll find this painter, so tell me the fair price, and bring the painter here to morrow at this time"

"But, your Eminence—"

"Make me no excuses, tell me no lies How much? and bring the painter"

"Five thousand scudi would be a trifle for it"

'Hum! And how much of that does the painter get?'

"Oh, a good price, your Eminence—a good price"

"Yes, good for you Basta! I know you Well, well, bring the painter to morrow, and you shall have your money, and the cardinal coolly set the picture aside among his latest acquired treasures

"But if the painter won't come, your Eminence?'

'Not a word' the painter must come, or your money won't come"

The discomforted dealer made his bow, and tiptoed out backward

The next day, at the appointed hour, he appeared and with a manner highly mysterious announced that he had brought the painter, but the painter was shy about being known, and had come veiled His Eminence would not intrude upon the reserve of a—

A woman!" exclaimed the cardinal, as he caught sight of a slight veiled figure gliding in behind Luigi—'a woman, and a great painter! Corpo di—I mean, Santa Maria! I do not wish, signora,' he said respectfully, "to rudely break your incognita, but will you tell me, as I'm a connoisseur in art, how you have arrived at the peculiar delicacy of these flesh tints?" How have you prepared your canvas?"

She took up the picture and frayed a corner on the back of the stretcher

"It is painted on silk, your Eminence"

"Silk! but what kind of silk?"

"A very fine silk stocking Here is the foot, not cut off but nailed upon the stretcher See"

"A silk stocking!' The cardinal, at the first word the woman spoke, started, looked surprised, then dazed, but he forgot neither his dignity nor his habit of command, and imperatively ordered Luigi out of the room That worthy made his backward exit rapidly under so stern an eye When the cardinal turned back once more to the woman, she had dropped her veil, and he saw a pale but noble face, with eyes that looked straight into his

In an instant he caught it to his breast.

"Beatrice! my darling, my lost my loving little Beatrice"

It was indeed Beatrice, in poor and shabby dress, but with the light of genius and the calm of experience enhancing her former beauty She had been struggling all these years to earn bread for self, and even for this picture she found it so hard to buy a proper canvas that she had used the delicate stocking—the cause of all her troubles—that in the distraction of her grief she had used to wipe away her tears, and so had brought it from home with her years before

For once the cardinal dropped on his knees with all his heart in the adoration They reheard the old story He told her that though his temper was roused, he never dreamed of casting her off She did not tell him what sorrow had really driven her away Being a woman, so much confidence couldn't be expected of her They both asked forgiveness—he for having been harsh, she for having made him suffer by flight He was so like a mother when her lost baby is brought home that all the cardinal seemed to disappear for a while, but soon the old dictatorial way came again, and Beatrice was not sorry, for it brought back the pleasant old times.

'I was right, though, my child, æsthetically I was right It was the vulgarity of extravagance, but I believe the prince was a rascal"

"As to the prince, I've forgotten him long ago But is the stocking now fit for a princess?'

"A princess! It's too good for an empress It is fit for my great gallery"

The cardinal is dead, but the glory of his extravagance lives after him in his art treasures Whether those sentiments about the matter of the stocking were genuine, or whether he saw a good way to get rid of the prince, whose motives he may have suspected, the shrewd old man never divulged, and even Beatrice never knew

Beatrice and her husband—a young painter with whom she had studied her art—received from the cardinal a dowry that the prince, still unmated, and still deep in debt, looked on covetously

The curious and delicate painting on silk may be seen conspicuously placed at the south end of the great gallery If it were not that Beatrice still lives—one of the most accomplished, beautiful, amiable women in Europe, whose works often adorn the Paris salon—it would be fair to name names, so that any traveler might easily find the lovely little picture whose history is so little known

Still less, probably, is known about those forty seven pairs of stockings returned, for which the French manufactures could not extort payment from the determined old cardinal The truth is they are being gradually scattered over the world Every now and then, for instance, when some rich American bride is purchasing her wedding garment, the cunning manufacturers have a way of introducing one or two pairs to her notice, which find the way into her trousseau at a slightly reduced price. In fact, there is a firm conviction, based on pregnant facts, that the remaining pairs will be gotten rid of mainly on this side of the water.

From the Baltimore American

A PHILOSOPHER ON OUR FUTURE.

We have often been accused as a people of being boasting and vainglorious, and of sounding our own praises too loudly. The extravagant speeches in which Western orators indulge on the Fourth of July, the flights of fancy which they attempt to make, and the incongruous and extravagant metaphors by which they seek to typify the greatness of the country, have furnished food for humorists to comment upon, besides often exposing us to ridicule. And yet this weakness, if it be one, has been a characteristic of every race. In the dim shadows of the past, when the Shekinah was a reality to the wandering Hebrew and the pillar of fire was his beacon, can be seen the forms of prophetesses with their harps singing the glories and triumphs of Israel. Celts and Norsemen, the steel-clad warriors who founded the Norman dynasty in England, and the fair haired warriors who broke the lances of France at Agincourt, had each their bards who helped by stories of knightly valor to keep alive true courage and nobility. And it is by constantly sounding the praises of England's greatness, by reminding her sons of the prestige of her arms and the prowess of her people that in the eyes of her children to-day her name is synonymous with everything great and enduring, and the declaration is made that

"We must be free or die who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held"

While, therefore, cold and polished intellectualism may be inclined to sneer at the grandiloquent style of oratory in which some of our eulogists indulge, it cannot but be admitted that the principle underlying it is pure and elevated, and that it has had its effect in leading up to more exalted ideas of national duties and responsibilities

Of late, however, there seems to have been an idea on the part of many to take gloomy views of the conditions of affairs, and prognosticate a series of calamity for the country at large According to some of these chronic grumblers the nation is going to the "demnition bow wows" The good old times have gone by, there is no more of that integrity, single mindedness and patriotism which characterized the early fathers of the republic, love of gold and longing after power have usurped the place of true nobility, and the cheese parings and candle ends of office are more sought after than the approval of conscience Just as some men make a parade of their humility, or as spiritual enthusiasts are constantly talking of their infirmities so these orators of the Chadband species are constantly sitting, like beggars in the gate of an Eastern city, exposing their sores and bemoaning the fate that is to befall the nation As opposed to this gratuitous depreciation of our institutions it is pleasant to turn to the recent utterances of one man, Ralph Waldo Emerson and hear what he has to say to our future If it be argued that he looks at matters from an ideal standpoint, which is not adapted for gauging the practical in our system of politics it may be answered and truthfully that the possession of the poetic in our temperament will always lead us to take higher and more exalted views of men and things, and to aim at impressing upon the nation the necessity for adhering to those abstract principles of right and justice which are the only safeguard of public morality A philosopher like Mr Emerson is sure to look below the surface of things and watch for the springs of action, and in looking at the varied sides of the question as to our future he has shown a keen perception, a practical knowledge of the duties of a people which entitled his sayings to respect and attention Napoleon Bonaparte, he says, declared in 1816 that in twenty five years the United States would dictate the policy of Europe, and he thinks that the prediction is now being confirmed, as shown by the vast immigration from Western and Central Europe, and the fact that all foreign journals the moment they are through with local politics use our system as an illustration of the theories of political economists Whilst admitting that the country is passing through a grave ... the appeal to the people preserves its life The people shriek their exclamations against the shortcomings of the Government The fact that we are a nation of individuals, with a highly intellectual organization, that we can see and feel moral distinctions, and have such organizations that moral law and moral forces must be felt, these are our hope This may be new doctrine to those who never soar above the shibboleth of a party, but it is in accordance with all the outcome of human experience and when we find a man thus dealing with the vital issues of the day we can the more readily join with him in the optimism which leads him to say that "the humanity of all nations is in the American Union"

The lessons which the history of nature teaches he applies to the needs of our people That history is "amelioration, incessant advance from less to more, from rude to finer organization, thus inspiring the principle of undying hope in man And the insensibility to moral law that he deplores is the greater barrier which prevent us from progressing more rapidly Once let us begin to understand what rightly constitutes the strength of a State and be impressed with the belief that no matter how massive the pillars supporting our Constitution may be, constant truckling and time serving, pandering to ignorance, cultivating prejudice and encouraging demagogism will weaken them and we have taken an important step towards making character go hand in hand with office The manner in which we lately succeeded in freeing ourselves from the threatened approach of social anarchy and disorder and the attempt to array class against class has often been pointed out as an evidence of the vitality of our institutions But we cannot expect that their power of resistance will always remain as strong, especially if as Mr Emerson says, the individual exists for his own sake, and not to add to the welfare of the State

One of the arguments used by him in drawing his picture of the future of the Republic is that "Ours is a country of poor men Here is practical democracy, here is the human race poured out over the continent to do itself justice, here is all mankind in its shirt sleeves, not going under false colors like poor rich men in cities who pretend to be rich, but ready and willing for hard work when labor is sure to be paid So far as the question of true dignity is concerned in this apotheosis of labor we can readily admit that it has added lustre to the Republic But there is another light in which it can be viewed, namely, that in our haste to be rich we are apt to look too much at material prosperity, no matter from what source it is derived We affect contempt for aristocracy and for pride in a long lineage, but it would sometimes be better if we had this love of name and ancestry to keep us in the path of honor and lead us to think less of gold and more of our nobility.

'True hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood'

And they will each conduce more to the welfare of the nation and to the future which we hope it will attain to than mere groveling after wealth and the absence of the noblest affections and the purest religion—things which ought to find their abiding home in our institutions

CHARLES LAMB AT HOME.

The following charming little sketch of Elia at home is from Barry Cornwall's memoir of Charles Lamb

When my thoughts turn backward, as they sometimes do, these days, I see my dear old friend again—"in my mind's eye, Horatio," with his outstretched hand and his grave sweet smile of welcome It was always in a room of moderate size, comfortably but plainly furnished that he lived An old mahogany table was opened out in the middle of the room, round which, and near the walls, were old high backed chairs (such as our grandfathers used) and a long, plain book case completely filled with old books These were his ragged veterans In one of his letters he says, "My rooms are luxurious, one for prints, one for books, a Summer and Winter parlor." They, however, were not otherwise decorated. I do not remember to have seen a flower or an image in them. He had not been educated into expensive tastes. His extravagances were confined to books These were all chosen by himself, all old, and all in "admirable disorder," yet he could lay his hand on any volume in a moment "You never saw," he writes, "a book case in more true harmony with the contents than what I have nailed up in my room. Though new it has more aptitude for growing old than you shall often see; as one sometimes gets a friend in the middle of life who becomes an old friend in a short time.

Here Charles Lamb sat when at home, always near the table. At the opposite side was his sister, engaged in some domestic work, knitting or sewing, or poring over a modern novel. "Bridget in some things is behind her years" In fact, although she was ten years older than her brother, she had more sympathy with modern books and with youthful fancies than he had She wore a neat cap of the fashion of her youth, an old fashioned dress Her face was pale and somewhat square, but very placid, with gray intelligent eyes She was very mild in her manner to strangers, and to her brother gentle and tender, always. She had often an upward look of peculiar meaning when directed towards him, as though to give him assurance that all was well with her. His affection for her was somewhat less on the surface, but always present There was great gratitude intermingled with it "In the days of weakling infancy," he writes, "I was her tender charge, as I have been her care in foolish manhood since" Then he adds pathetically. I wish I could throw into a heap the remainder of our joint existences, that we might share them in equal division"

Lamb himself was always dressed in black, "I take it," he says, "to be the proper costume of an author" When this was once objected to at a wedding, he pleaded the raven's apology in the fable, that he "had no other" His clothes were entirely black, and he wore long black gaiters up to the knees His head was bent forward, like one who had been reading; and, if not standing or walking, he generally had in his hand an old book, a pinch of snuff, or, later in the evening, a pipe. He stammered a little, pleasantly, just enough to prevent his making speeches, just enough to make you listen eagerly for his words, always full of meaning or charged with a jest, or referring (but this was rare) to some line or passage from one of the old Elizabethan writers, which was always ushered in with a smile of tender reverence When he read aloud it was with a slight tone, which I used to think he had caught from Coleridge, Coleridge's recitation, however rising to a chant

* * * * *

There was an utter want of parade in everything he said and did, in everything about him and his home. The only ornaments on his walls were a few engravings in black frames One after Leonardo da Vinci, one after Titian, and four, I think by Hogarth, about whom he has written so well

From Good Words

A FAREWELL.

Farewell, lays, and months, and years,
Farewell, thoughts, and hopes, and fears,
Farewell, old delight and woe,
Farewell self of long ago!
In the old familiar place
Time speed on at slower pace
Past recall indeed you lie
Days, and months and years gone by
Now the old familiar door
Shuts us out forever more!

Farewell house—no more our home!
Others, in the years to come,
Hither homeward will return—
On the hearth their fires will burn,
Children that we do not know
Gather round the blithesome glow
Other feet will tread the stair,
Other guests be welcomed there
We whose home it was before,
Shall be strangers evermore!

May be in the years to come
Past the house our feet may roam—
Over all a subtle change
Will have stolen and made it strange,
And the house we leave to day
Will have vanished quite away
In this house's joy and care
We shall have no lot nor share
And all our life herein will seem
Like a half forgotten dream
We shall be as ghosts that come
Lingering round their ancient home,
If our feet pass evermore
Near the old familiar door

Farewell days and months and years,
Farewell buried hopes and fears!
Wheresoe'er our footsteps stray,
Whether long or brief our stay,
Whatsoe'er of good we find
Many graves we leave behind
So farewell old joys and pain,
We shall never know again!
Farewell, all things that we leave!
Surely life and warmth must cleave
To the house when we are gone
Can it empty seem and lone
When the echoes of the years,
Surely ghostly steps will fall
On the bare, dismantled floors,
Gliding in at open doors
Flitting up and down the stair,
Will not shadows wander there—
Shades more vague than shadows are
Or than ghosts that break death's bar?
Sure our wraiths, when we are gone
Oft will haunt the chambers lone—
Come to seek (ah! not to find)
All the years we leave behind
Farewell, house forevermore!
Farewell old familiar door!
Farewell, home—yet no, not so—
Home goes with us where we go!

THE INTELLIGENCE OF BRUTES.

From "The Harmonies of Nature," an interesting volume published by the Appletons we extract the following paragraphs on the intelligence of animals

As the mammalia are man's nearest relations, in a physical point of view, they are also endowed with an intelligence superior to that of the other animals, and not seldom prompting them to actions which seem rather to belong to the sphere of reason than to that of brute instinct. The chimpanzee, for instance, will lock and unlock a door or drawer will thread any needle, and cannot be taken in by the same thing twice

A dog in a monastery perceiving that the monks received their meals by rapping at a buttery door, contrived to do so likewise, and when the allowance was pushed through, and the door shut, ran off with it This was repeated till the theft was detected

Another dog, belonging to Mr Taylor, a clergyman who lived at Colton, near Wolsely Bridge, was accused of killing many sheep Complaints were made to his master, who asserted that the thing was impossible, because he was muzzled every night The neighbors persisting in the charge, the dog one night was watched, and he was seen to draw his neck out of the muzzle, then to go into a field and eat as much of a sheep as satisfied his appetite He next went into the river to wash his mouth and returned afterward to his kennel, put his head into the muzzle again, and lay very quietly down to sleep

Mr Morland, a surgeon in Paris, had taken into his house the dog of a friend which had broken its leg, and good-naturedly cured it Some time after, this dog scratched at the door of Mr Morland's study, and, on being admitted introduced another dog, to whom some accident had happened, and who could hardly crawl along after his guide The first dog plainly showed by his caresses what he wanted, and the surgeon admiring his sagacity, took charge of his protege and cured him likewise

As the elephant surpasses all that breathes on dry land in bulk and muscular power, his mental faculties also assign to him one of the first places in the animal creation. When tamed he becomes the most gentle and obedient of all domestic quadrupeds, and in most cases is exceedingly fond of his keeper, and soon learns to distinguish the various tones of the human voice, as expressive of anger, approbation, or command. His strength is rendered doubly serviceable to man by the intelligence he evinces in its use. He will load a boat with amazing dexterity, carefully keeping all the articles dry, and disposing them where they ought to be placed. In propelling wheel carriages heavily laden up a declivity, he pushes them forward with his forehead and supports them with his knees

In Ceylon, where the elephants are frequently employed in dragging and piling felled timber, they manifest an intelligence and dexterity which is surprising to a stranger, because the sameness of the operation enables them to go on for hours, disposing of log after log, almost without a hint or direction from their overseers Sir E Tennent mentions two elephants thus employed in the yards attached to the Commissariat Stores at Columbo, who accomplished their work with equal precision and with greater rapidity than if it had been accomplished by dock laborers. When the pile attained a certain height, and they were no longer able by their conjoint efforts, to raise one of the heavy logs of ebony to the summit, they had been taught to lean two pieces against the heap, up the inclined plane of which they gently rolled the remaining logs and placed them firmly on the top.

The Augusta (Me) Journal says: "There lives in the town of Lee a gentleman by the name of Peter Royal, who is 110 years old. He has a daughter who is 84, and two sons—one 82 and one 80. He used tobacco constantly until he arrived to the dignity of a centenarian, when he reformed and discarded the weed, as it might affect his health. He also discarded tea and coffee at the same tender age. His hair, which has been white, is now turning to a jet black; health good, and appetite all that could be desired. Indeed, the old gentleman is so full of youthful buoyancy and so well preserved that he thinks seriously of getting married again."

DREAMS THAT CAME TO PASS.

Little Incidents that May Puzzle Students of Great Problems.

Not long ago, Thomas I Daniels, the stenographer, in this circuit, had a dream, in which the practical events of every-day life were portrayed with vividness and afterward came to pass In his dream, he was about to go to Ann Arbor, and looking at the clock, he saw it was marking 9, and as he had about one hour to spare, he sat down to some work In a short time he looked up again, and saw the hands in the same position as when he looked before, the clock having stopped His watch indicated that it was but ten minutes before train time, and it was only by running that he succeeded in reaching the train He awoke, went to sleep again, and again his brain began to lift the veil from the future. Last spring he lost an overcoat, and in this second dream Sheriff Webster told him that the coat was at the jail, and that Deputy Smith was connected with its loss When he awoke the next morning, he said to himself it was only a dream, and dismissed the subject from his mind The dreams were recalled suddenly a day or two since by his clock stopping and his nearly missing the train All the incidents were exactly as portrayed in his dream, and of this coincidence he spoke to Sheriff Webster, and also related his other dream. Sheriff Webster told him that Deputy Smith had a coat at the jail which he found in the court room last spring, and subsequent investigation showed it to be Daniel's coat

The dream in regard to the train calls to mind an incident which happened about three years ago to one of editors of the Lansing Republican He was visiting friends at Potterville, where he remained over night He was exceedingly anxious to reach Lansing by the morning train, which passed at an early hour His friends told him that they would call him in time, and so he rested contented In the latter part of the night he dreamed that he was seated at the breakfast table and when the meal was partly finished the train whistled on its approach to the station He seized his overcoat, not even taking time to put it on, and ran with all speed for the depot, but when within ten rods of the building the train pulled out and he was left. When he greeted his friends in the morning he related his dream, and when they sat down to breakfast he was assured that it was fully three quarters of an hour before the train would be along The meal was partly over when "toot" went the whistle of the engine, and some very good time was made on the road to the depot, but it was not fast enough to catch the train The dream came to pass in every particular much to the disgust of the dreamer.

A lady who resides on Townsend street, in this city, firmly believes that dreams do come to pass. A few weeks ago she had a different idea She is one of those methodical housekeepers who has a place for everything and everything in its place It may be well to remark that there are no small children in the family This lady keeps a molasses jug and that jug has always been in its proper place, with the exception of now and then a trip to the grocery for a new supply of sweetness Several days ago the molasses jug came up missing, and if ever there was a sorrowful face on a woman it belonged to that lady The value of the molasses jug was nothing, but to lose it in her own house where she could go in the dark and find anything she wanted! For nearly two weeks her walking hours were troubled in meditating on that jug, and finally she dreamed of it She thought she went down cellar and removed a large tin can which for some time had stood bottom side up on a shelf, and under it she found her molasses jug She arose in the morning, recollected her dream, went down cellar, raised the tin can, and there found the lost molasses jug! She is still puzzled to know how it ever came there, as she had no recollection of removing it from its usual place, and her husband and grown up son deny any agency in the mysterious transfer —Jackson (Michigan), Patriot

DE QUINCEY.

One winter evening a family in Edinburgh in which De Quincey was a frequent visitor was disturbed very late by a ringing at the door One of the ladies of the house had joined her brothers in the library before going to rest, and the little party listened with wonder to the untimely summons, and waited, half alarmed, while an indignant servant made his way into his coat and to the door A minute after Mr De Quincey was announced, and came in with his usual graceful suavity and readiness to converse After a little delightful talk however, the lady was warned by a glance from her brother that so late a visit must mean business and withdrew When she stepped into the hall she found herself, to her great surprise, confronted by two men who had been standing close to the door She asked if they wanted any one, in some alarm and was told that they were "waiting for Mr De Quincey" Half frightened, but always hospitable she immediately considered how to set Mr De Quincey's friends though not prepossessing, at their ease, and opened the door of the next room, where she entreated them to enter and be seated The men looked at each other, and grinned aside, but they would not accept the kind invitation, and, finding her hospitable attentions unacceptable, the lady finally went up stairs The reader will scarcely need to be informed that Mr De Quincey's friends were a couple of bailiffs whose mingled embarrassment in rejecting Miss ——'s innocent civility, and admiration of the supposed effort to get them out of the way, afford as comic a situation as is often to be encountered in life The bailiffs however, grinned and kept their post, they were not to be taken in or cajoled, while the principal in the affair made one of his humorous explanations as to how it was, and how it could be remedied, within the closed door The issue was, that one of the gentlemen went out with the party to settle the matter and release the prisoner As the man of genius shuffled along the deserted pavement by his deliverer's side, he wound up the adventure by a characteristic vituperation, "Undecent wretches!" he said, as he parted with his grim companions, "I tried them on every subject under heaven, but they did not seem to have a thought in their minds unconnected with their base and brutal professions!" The Opium eater in the cold Edinburgh streets at midnight trying to find a subject of conversation with his captors on a warrant for debt, is as quaint a picture as could well be found in literature

LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN —Some years ago the University of St Andrews, one of the most famous in Scotland, having rather a "lean" treasury, determined to replenish it by a new branch of commerce, and announced that it would sell its doctors' degrees at four pounds each Many took advantage of this liberal offer, and among the rest a certain minister, who thought his services would be more acceptable to his flock were he possessed of a handle to his name He put the required sum in his purse, and went up to St Andrews to purchase the coveted honor A man-servant accompanied him, and was present when his master paid the fees and was formally presented with the official parchment On his return home the Doctor sent for his servant, and addressed him as follows —"Noo, Sandy, ye'll aye be sure to ca' me the Doctor, and, gin ony body speers at ye aboot me, ye'll be aye sure to say, 'the Doctor is in his study', or, 'The Doctor's engaged', or, 'The Doctor you'll see in a crack,' as the case may be" "That a' depends," replies Sandy, "on whether ye ca' me the Doctor too" The reverend Doctor stared "Ay, it's just sae," continued the other, "for, when I found it cost sae little, I e'en got a diploma myself.' Sae ye'll just be good enough to say, 'Doctor, put on some coals'; or, 'Doctor, bring me the whiskey. And, gin ony body speers at ye about me, ye'll aye be sure to sae, 'The Doctor's in the pantry' or, 'The Doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be"

OLD SI.

He Gives His Estimate of Kinfolks.

Amos was looking very sad when he came into the office.

"What's de matter now?" asked solicitous Old Si.

"Well, Ise boddered 'kase ob de human kontrariness ob mankin'!"

"An' what's dat bez up sot yo' faith in de universelness ob onkalkerlatin' natur'?'

"Well, yer kno's dem fokes ob my old 'oman?"

"I does!"

"Well, dey's bin down dar at my house 'bout two monfs yer kno', jess layin' round gittin' 'way wid hash and flap jacks at de skedjule ob three meals er day by the town clock."

"I heer'd dey wuz bunkin' on yer," said Old Si.

"Well, I stood dat 'bout ez long ez I'se gwine ter, kase yesterday, arter de ole man had draw'd two dollars fo' workin' at de 'leckshun, I axed him fer ter len' me er quarter ter git my shoes patched an he 'fused me pint blank an' cuss'd round like I'd tried to borrow his stummich works!"

"He did?"

"Fer er fack! I tell yer, now, dese kin fokes is moughty onthankful an hard to git shed ob"

"Now you'se striking de rite lick!" exclaimed old Si "I'se seen dat all my born days, an de onninted scriptur ob dat 'sperience ore dat I'd rudder hab er good fren' dat 'z head cook at er hotel dan er string ob kin fokes ez long ez Sherman's army!"

"Dat remark plumps de middle man!" assented Amos, with marked enthusiasm —Atlanta Constitution

TRUTH ABOUT HORACE GREELEY.

The Philosopher of the Tribune was a great gourmand, not an epicure, and would eat, in season and out of season, whatever pleased his palate. And this, although he was a professed Grahamite, or a believer in a vegetable and cereal diet We have known him to walk several blocks for a loaf of Graham bread which he would consume with an accompaniment of two dozen large fried oysters, and to eat a mid-night meal of beefsteak and hot buttered biscuit that the Kentucky giant or a half-civilized ostrich would have shrunk from

But Mr Greeley never drank liquor of any kind—neither malt, wine, nor spirits. He did not know the taste of spirits, and would not use them as medicines In the course of forty years that we knew him intimately, we never but once knew of his tasting anything that contained liquors, and then he did it unwittingly For years it had been his custom to eat his Thanksgiving dinner at the house of a lady friend who had brought with her from her native Vermont the traditional New England custom of celebrating Thanksgiving The late Mr Henry J Raymond and John F Cleveland (Mr Greeley's brother in law), also now deceased, were generally among the guests On one of these occasions plates of brandy peaches were placed for each guest Greeley, standing on no ceremony, tasted of the peaches, and finding them palatable, quickly disposed of the allotted portion, and was handing up his plate for another supply, when Cleveland—who was on the opposite side of the table—interrupted him with the question, "Printer (all his old associates called him Printer), what are you eating?" "Something g o o d," answered Greeley, with that peculiar drawling out of the last word which was his habit when he was particularly satisfied "Well," continued Cleve, "you have been gobbling down brandy peaches like an old toper" There was a look—a strange mingling of disgust, sadness, and dismay—came over Mr Greeley's face, and mournfully saying "What did you tell me that for?" he pushed aside the replenished plate, and the gratified palate was hastily cleansed with a bounteous draught of Croton We are confident that never before that had Mr Greeley known the taste of liquor, and we are equally confident that never after—either knowingly or inadvertently—did he use it in any shape We know that ever after when at his annual visit, he was particular to ask, "mother S——, have you been poisoning these peaches with that infernal brandy?"

A DEAF MAN'S MUSINGS.

Go among great folks for great sinners

It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk

'Just one little drink" has made all the drunkards in the world

Love drifts into hate more easily than indifference into animosity

He is no true friend who has nothing but compliments and praise for you

Many people find their only happiness in forcing themselves to be unhappy

Sharp and intelligent rascals are more respected by the world than the ... poverty

To borrow a pocket-knife, and find it will cut is one of the pleasant surprises of life

When a religious society quarrels and splits it stands to reason that the devil gets one of the divisions

It is not difficult to do good, for the means are constantly clustering about every man's lips and hands

He is indeed an afflicted man who can pass a beautiful woman without for an instant forgetting his sorrows

He who eats mince pie in a restaurant affords beautiful and touching evidence of child like faith in his fellow-man

The physical attributes of man are constantly at war with his moral and intellectual forces—notably in the case of boils

If you would secure the favor of an intelligent man cut off your story as soon as he smiles an understanding of its point

There is no sadder moment in a poor man's life than when he rakes together the last few grains of a 50 cent bag of smoking tobacco

No man should be punished for his crimes who was trained to crime in his childhood As well blame the young jockey for his bow legs

Tears at a funeral are sometimes a mere disguise for joy, just as laughter and gayety amid social festivities may mask a broken heart

Whatever may be the individual fate of women, nature proclaims aloud the one great object of their creation Watch the little girls with their dolls

A man's wedding day resolutions of reform are never trustworthy because for a time the wings of his great happiness carry him high above all vicious influences The hour of trial comes later

From Baldwin's Monthly

CIRCE

BY WILLIAM WINTER

It is the law of streams to run
Of autumn leaves to fall,
And she who has been false to one—
She will be false to all

O wild as tempest on the sea
Is that poor lover's fate,
Whose faithful spirit bound to thee,
Must hope, and fear and wait

By surge of joy and storm of pain
His heart is soothed or broke
He would not rend thy heavenly chain—
He cannot bear thy yoke

There is no heaven so high as faith,
No hell so deep as doubt,
No haunted spectre like the wraith
Thy fancies wile or flout!

Ah, let that tiger heart of thine,
By brutish mercy led,
To just one piteous act incline—
And strike thy lover dead!

Then let the streams forever run,
The leaves forever fall!
Thou wilt, at last, be true to one
And not be false to all

Glass silk, as it is called, is largely used in Germany, and especially Austria, for filtering purposes in laboratories It is made by winding the threads of melted glass on rapidly rotating and heated cylinders Under the microscope the threads appear as fine as the ultimate fibres of silk or cotton, they break more easily than the latter, but are excessively supple From the inalterability of the substance, it is very well suited for filtering acid or alkaline solutions

The Boston Transcript says "A trustworthy physician who has had many diphtheria patients in his charge says he never knew of but one case the origin of which was not directly traced to defective drainage. An official of the Board of Health who had been called to examine nearly 200 houses in which diphtheria occurred reports that in every instance he has discovered a derangement of the waste pipes either above or below the surface before they entered the sewers."

The Natchez (Miss) Democrat opposes the proposed change of the name of Lincoln county in that State. It asks that the name may be suffered to remain, "as an evidence of the admiration of Mississippians for the noble character of a generous foe, and as a token of the gratitude of Mississippians for the good intentions he evinced at the close of the war, and which, but for his assassination, he would have in a generous spirit executed.'

Dean Ramsay relates that at a certain dinner party the hostess observed that one of the guests an Hon. Mrs. Murray, had no spoon for her soup, and called the attention of the servant to the fact. The man servant, an eccentric old bachelor, replied to his mistress, in a voice heard all over the room, "Mum, the last time Mrs. Murray was here we lost a spoon!'

Four great nephews of George Washington have asked Congress to purchase from them, for the Government, a large number of relics of our first President. They ask $12,000. Professor Henry recommends the purchase.

"THE MAN WHO NEVER SMILES."—The Springfield Republican says: Governor Rice is asked to pardon one O'Donnell, of Millbury, from Charlestown, and a gentleman who recently visited the State Prison thus tells his story: Gentlemen, said the Warden, I want to bring before you one of the most remarkable cases we have in the prison. We call him "the man who never smiles," and I wish before he comes to tell you his story. He seems to be a man of more than ordinary ability, one of the better class of substantial, frugal Irish citizens, who owned a small place in one of our manufacturing villages, where he resided with his family of grown-up sons and daughters, all permanently employed and in comfortable circumstances. The old man had a fine garden on which he bestowed his leisure hours, in a part of which was a fine lot of cabbages. It seems that the boys in the neighborhood had a habit trespassing on the old man's garden, until he had determined on getting rid of them by firing his gun to frighten them away. One night hearing some one in his garden, he took down his gun, and getting behind the hedge, fired in to the garden, as he claims, without aim or seeing anyone to aim at. But the report of the gun alarmed the neighbors, who, on rushing into the garden, found the lifeless body of a young girl shot through the heart The old man, when told what he had done, was struck dumb. He was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He has now been here for ten years, and his face has become as marble, there is no hope, nothing but the sad remembrance of that dreadful night. In Ireland they have a superstition among the young girls that whoever, on Hallowe'en, shall place a cabbage over the door will marry the first young man that enters that door afterward. And this, it proves, was the errand of the young girl in the old man's garden. But instead of a wedding she found a grave.

JOSH BILLINGS NEW PROVERBS —"This life is like a game of cards We must play the hands dealt to us, and the credit is not so much in winning, as in playing a poor hand well"

"When I hear a man bragging about what he did last year and what he's going to do next year I can tell pretty near what he's doing now."

"Don't despise your poor relations. They might get rich sometime, and then it would be so hard to explain things."

"The reputation a man gets from his ancestors, wants about as much altering to fit him as their clothes would."

"There is no woman stationed on the face of the earth who tries so hard to do right and fails oftener, than the average mother in-law."

"An enthusiast is an individual who believes about four times as much as he can prove, and can prove four times as much as anybody else will believe"

"Falling in love is like falling down stairs; it's hard work to find out just how the thing is done"

"A man who has been waiting for the last fifteen years for something to turn up, is still in the same business"

"A poodle is a woman's pet and I have seen some I would like to swap livings with."

"Love is like the measles, you can't have it but once, and the later in life we have it, the tougher it goes with us."

"Great thinkers are not apt to be great whistlers. When a man can't think of anything he begins to whistle"

"The man who you can have to work on a farm for nothing and board himself, just about earns his wages."

"Neatness, in my opinion, is one of the virtues I have always considered it the twin sister to chastity, but none work so hard as the victim of ecstatic neatness. I have seen a neat person who would not let a weary fly rest long enough on their best wall to take breath, and who would chase a single cock roach up and down stairs until his legs were worn off"

NEW HAVEN, March 4 —A Positivist, Thomas F Hamilton, a corset manufacturer and a man of some ability as a scientist, died recently and his funeral occurred yesterday. The exercises were so peculiar as to command general attention and were witnessed by twelve hundred people T B. Wakeman, a member of the Society of Humanity of New York, delivered the funeral address. He said that Mr. Hamilton studied scientific works, and a comprehension of the Copernician system taught him that there was no place for the Christian heaven He died regretting only the separation from friends. Men are in hell without knowing it. After the discourse, which was preceded by an original poem in which "the right of Nature to her due" was asserted, the speaker presented a symbolical bouquet in lieu of the Christian emblem of faith, the cross. It was made of flowers arranged so that only flowers of one color were found in any one of a number of spaces In the ... tens man, blood-red flowers symbolized the martyrdom of men in search of knowledge, white flowers bordering the red told of moral and intellectual purity, green leaves typified a perpetuated memory The speaker said that the immortality of the dead depended on his friends Several of the audience wore green ribbons as a type of living toil and advance and fresh memories of the departed. The singing of Home Sweet Home" concluded the ceremonies, which were in accordance with Mr. Hamilton's last wishes

Germany has a Pickwick indeed, without guile The story is told by the Schweizerische Dorfkalender, and is translated by The London Globe The antiquarian stood before a stable door, in rapt delight, contemplating a stone fixed in the archway, which bore the inscription 1081 Calling the tenant farmer, he said, "Am I not right, my friend, in supposing that you procured this stone from the castle ruin on the hill yonder?" "It may be," replied the owner, "that my grandfather fetched it when he built the stable" The professor asked what he would take for the stone. "Since you seem to have a fancy for it," said the farmer, "pay me down 40 guldens, and I will leave it at your house" "That is rather a large sum," said the professor, "never mind; bring it to me to-morrow morning, and you shall have the 40 guldens' On the next morning, when the peasant brought the stone upon the truck, the zealous antiquarian eagerly turned it over to refresh his eyes with a sight of its chronological inscription "Why," cried he in amazement, 'what is this? This is not the right stone. Yesterday I read the date 1081, while this bears the date 1801, which proves, that the other was exactly 720 years older than this." "The Herr Professor must not trouble himself about that small matter," replied the boor. "You see sir, the masons turned the stone upside down when they set it in the doorway, because it fitted better that way You can turn it whichever way you like now It is your own, but of course I must have the forty guldens' The money was paid

Mr A J Packard, of Cleveland, O, will be married to Miss Eldena Elden, of Saco, Me, on the 27th In 1873 Miss Elden was a member of the graduating class of the Biddeford High School, then being a pretty girl of nineteen. Her inevitable essay, "After Graduation—What'" was printed in the local papers. Mr. Packard, a wholesale iron dealer, of thirty-five found this scrap from it floating about in a newspaper "The lords of creation' have been compared to sturdy oaks, and we the vines that cling to and twine around them; but this metaphor, if ever pertinent, to use a slang phrase, has long since 'played out' We have all heard of the 63,000 oakless vines in Massachusetts, to say nothing of the uncounted thousands in Maine, and there are too many oaks that can scarcely support themselves, to say nothing of their supporting anything else. * * * I much prefer a life of activity and honest exertion, and I believe that the world owes me a living if I can earn it, and I expect it on no other condition" He cut it out and put it in his pocket-book, in due time his wife died; he hunted up the writer of the essay, entered into correspondence with her and—see the result!

While two young doves that had been mated only a few hours sat billing and cooing in the waiting room of the Michigan Central depot, Detroit, one day last week, a three years-old child watched them and finally toddled up to them. The bridegroom, in the innocence of his heart, began to play with the little one, and finally dropped into conversation with the mother, a matronly looking woman who was smiling complacently. The bride was jealous Her lips quivered with emotion and her eyes filled with tears; and she finally turned her back upon the group, walked out of the room, and, with rapid stride, approached the river Her husband called after her, but she would not answer, and it was not until she was within a few feet of the edge of the wharf that he caught up with her, seized her shoulders and held her back. She acknowledged that she was bent upon self-destruction, and justified herself on the ground that he had been "flirting with that horrid woman who had the brat." They went back to the waiting-room and held each other's hands until the train for Toledo came along.

Strikes have become so common throughout France that the authorities have found it necessary to interfere for the purpose of preventing disturbances. The latest event of this kind is reported from the Department of the Haute Savoie, where 200 workmen in the construction of a tunnel between Annecy and Annemasse suddenly refused to work. A number of the ringleaders of the movement were arrested and await their trial.

An exchange remarks that Beecher has knocked "hell" out of the Bible.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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—Russia declines to submit the whole treaty to the Congress, her troops are near the Bosphorus.

—Governor Prescott, Republican, was reelected in New Hampshire by a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000, a Republican Legislature and Council were also elected

—During the five years of Governor Hartranft's administration, he has issued thirty nine death warrants, by which, twenty nine murderers have been hung, and the cases of most of the others thus condemned are still pending

—Peter Herdic, who did more to advance the prosperity of Williamsport, than any other living man, has failed and his assets have been brought under the hammer Peter has many friends, and his full share of enemies His failure is a misfortune to the town

—General Grant arrived at the Piræus, Athens, on Friday last, escorted by three monclads A large crowd witnessed the landing The General and Mrs Grant afterwards visited the King and Queen of Greece On Sunday a grand banquet was given in his honor

—The fifty-third annual commencement of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, took place at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 293 graduates, and prizes were awarded for the best essays on various subjects

—By request we publish an address by E. M. Davis of Shoemakertown, to the United Labor-Greenback party Mr Davis is recognized as one of the leaders of that party in this State, and his views on the financial question are therefore supposed to represent the ideas of the organization to whom he addresses his letter

—It is reported at the Secret Service Bureau Washington, that leading counterfeiters are making their arrangements so that they will be able to supply fac similies of the new silver dollars within a few days after the Philadelphia Mint begins operations The silver dollar is an especially easy subject for counterfeiting Some of the most successful counterfeits are silver coin.

—The Senate has passed the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the liquor traffic This is a measure which has been asked for by petitions from all parts of the country, and with judicious appointments on the part of the President, it may throw needed light on a question whose difficulties seem to increase rather than diminish. Mr. Conkling's suggestion that one of the members of the Commission should be a person en the Senate

—Pope Leo XIII is of a patrician and ancient family, and is the youngest of four brothers, the eldest of whom still lives, an old bachelor of eighty-four The second, now seventy-six, is married and has four sons and two daughters, who all live at Carpineto One of the four sons has just completed and another is now completing at Rome his term of service as a volunteer in the Italian army. The third brother is a learned professor of theology, once a member of the Company of Jesus, but who has quitted it for the last twenty years They have two married sisters

—A peace demonstration was held in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, at which Messrs Bradlaugh and Herbert made speeches and offered resolutions A mob attacked those in attendance, and Mr. Bradlaugh after being well cudgelled was obliged to flee in a cab Mr and Mrs Gladstone were also mobbed on their way to church, and had to be escorted by the police from a friend's house in which they took refuge to their home. A few years ago he was the most "popular" man in London Such are the ups and downs of politics

—The *London Times* of Monday in its leading editorial article, contends that Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the Congress, not excepting the indemnity clause "She has no right," says the article, "to be dictator over Turkey The Great Powers did not invite her to make war, or give her a Commission to replace the government of the Porte in any way she might think fit" The same view are held by the government, and this is the stumbling block that may delay an adjustment of the treaty and may lead even to war.

—The passage of the Silver bill has made a new vault necessary in the Treasury Department, and Congress is asked to vote $75,000 for this purpose. Secretary Sherman has decided to pay no salaries in silver dollars until there are enough coined to pay all alike, without discrimination. He has also decided to use none in payment of the interest on the public debt until enough silver is coined to enable him to do so impartially. The silver certificates will soon be ready for use; they are engraved in the form and style of bank notes, and are to be printed on bank-note fibre paper.

—Rachel H. Whipp married an aged and wealthy widower at Medina, Ohio, in the expectation that he would soon die and leave her his property, but he continued in robust health and threatened to make a will cutting short her expectations. One night the deluded man awoke to find a noose around his neck and his wife pulling at the rope, which ran through a staple in the wall of the room. She intended to hang him and make people believe he had committed suicide. Now, instead of enjoying a brown stone front and sporting a carriage and driver, the deceitful spouse will spend seven forlorn years in the State prison

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Wednesday issued a circular directing that on and after the 1st of May next all manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars will be required, upon concluding business, to render closing inventories, as provided by the Revised Statutes, to pack and stamp all manufactured goods on hand at that time, and close up their accounts as manufacturers with their general collectors By renewing from year to year their special tax stamps and keeping them posted conspicuously in their places of business, by rendering monthly reports of stamp purchases, sales and removal of goods, by keeping their business and themselves legally qualified as manufacturers, though not actually engaged in manufacturing they can enjoy all the privileges the law accords to manufacturers and keep their stock of goods manufactured at their factories until they are sold or removed.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette]

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG March 12th, 1878

EDITOR GAZETTE—The two most important measures of the session have stood in *statu quo* for the past two weeks These are the Philadelphia Recorder's bill and the bill creating a State Banking department After a safe but stormy passage through the House, the Recorders' bill seems destined, or at least threatens to ground upon a reef in the Senate The Philadelphia Councils stand in its way By a resolution almost unanimously adopted by the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, the Legislature is urged not to pass this bill A preamble to this resolution recites that this bill is a measure originated evidently for the benefit of the person who may be appointed under its liberal provisions, and such other persons as may enrich themselves from the patronage which this bill will confer, and that the measure is distasteful to the people of Philadelphia in every way, and for which they have not petitioned and do not want for reasons of the obnoxious power it bestows, and that the public press of Philadelphia have echoed the voice of the people in denouncing the wholesale outrage that the act will inflict upon a deserving class of people, merchants, dealers and shop keepers, by imposing on them inconveniences and unwarranted taxes in the form of fees What effect this resolution, which was read before the Senate will have upon the final fate of the bill is uncertain, but that it will injure to some extent there is but little doubt

The Bank bill has been kicked and cuffed around like an ill-conditioned cur and it is becoming very manifest that if it does not soon betake itself to the House with the little vitality which still clings to it, it will stand a very fair show of being starved to death It has been standing upon the Senate calendar of bills on final passage for a month or more and each time that it comes to the surface of legislation it is struck with an amendment, and like a swimming apple, bobs out of sight for the time being only to reappear again in readiness for another attack

A bill of general interest now pending in the House, is the one prohibiting shows and exhibitions on Sunday in all cases where a fee is charged for admission This measure was originally started for the purpose of preventing the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia from opening on Sunday, but its introduction into the House was followed by petitions from on every hand asking its passage It has already met with one defeat but the vote by which it was defeated has been reconsidered and it stands ready for another brush with the Philadelphia "boys" who are opposing its passage

The Pittsburgh Riot Commission has been holding spasmodic sessions, lately, trying to draw out something more of those "State secrets" from the State, civil, and military authorities Governor Hartranft his private secretary C N Farr, Adjutant General Latta, Attorney General Lear, Senator Herr, Major Muma, Mayor Patterson, and sheriff Jennings, have all been before the committee, but nothing new has been elicited from any one of them

The nine days talk the Senate investigation of the accounting department for alleged irregularities in the collection of State tax from the Union R R and Transportation Co, has quieted down for the present, owing to the adjournment of the committee Mr Bryard, Corporation Clerk in the Auditor General's Department, and one of the parties principally interested has given his testimony, as also, has Maj John McMurray, War and Clerk in the same department and the person who first made disclosures upon which the alleged irregularities are based, some very nasty facts mostly of a personal character have been given in evidence, but no direct issue has yet been joined There is some doubt as to when the committee will again sit the likelihood is not for a week or more

There are rumors afloat that the Legislature intends adjourning in April for a week or ten days to transact business at home

If this shall be determined upon, your readers may look for the session to continue until the roses of June are here. B

THE RARITAN BRIDGE BURNED—Early on Saturday morning last the wooden bridge over the Raritan river at New Brunswick, N J, was totally destroyed by fire It was part of the main line of the old railroad from Philadelphia to New York, and its destruction compelled the company to transfer the regular train to the new Bound Brook line by the courtesy of that corporation The old bridge was built in 1837, and the lower deck was used for pedestrians and wagons and the upper deck for the railway It was twenty-five hundred feet long, with fourteen spans supported by stone piers and wooden arches. There was a draw on the bridge, which the company was reconstructing of iron The local passenger business of residents along the railroad, who do business in New York city, has now to be carried in omnibuses and stages part of the way to reach a railway station. The loss is estimated at $100 000 The Pennsylvania Railroad officers at once commenced arrangements for putting up a new bridge, as the company always keeps on hand an ample stock of materials and a large force of bridge builders for such work But the new structure will of course be temporarily of wood, like the one so rapidly built over the Schuylkill at Market street, Philadelphia, and will be completed this week

The April *Scribner* will have Bret Hart's new story, "Two Saints of the Foot hills," written in the old vein, and one by Miss Wilson, "King David," a tale of the regime carpet bag South Among illustrated articles will be one on the photograph and telephone, by Mr George B Prescott, electrician of the Western Union Company, with cuts of the Reiss, Gray, Bell, Dolbear and Edison telephones, and of Edison's and Phelp's phonographs, an article which startlingly asserts that the hand organs will soon be giving Nilsson's and Cary's voices ad lib, one on "The Thousand Isles," written and illustrated by Howard Pyle, including a picture of Dr Holland's "Bonnie Castle," an account of "Deer-hunting on the Au Sable," and an article on "Macrame Lace," recently revived, by Mr Clarence Cook A new department "Communications," will contain Mr Noah Brooks's fresh anecdote of Lincoln. A paper on women's reading by that incarnation of common sense, "Mary Blake," on "A Queen at School," a lively description of the Paris school, where the writer was a mate of the present Queen of Spain, and a reconciliation of the Mosaic scientific accounts of creation, Mr C B. Warring, will also be found noteworthy

—There is a host of Southern war claims against the Government There are now pending in the Quartermaster General's office 12,000 claims, in the Commissary General's office, 1,000, before Congress, in committees, 2,000, unfinished before the Southern Claims Commission, 8,000, and yet to be filed in the Quarter-master General's office, under recent legislation respecting claims, 2,000, making a grand total of 25,000 claims, calling for the payment of many millions of dollars It is proposed to refer all these claims to the Southern Claims Commission, but an estimate shows that it would require about eighteen years to decide the cases now pending in this manner Another proposition is that all claims for over $5,000 shall be referred to the Court of Claims. This would give that court jurisdiction of about 10 per cent of those now pending.

—A writer in the London *World* thus bids adieu to our late Minister in England "A friend has shown me the private list of passengers on board the White Star steamer, the Germanic on her outward trip last week. Among them I find 'The Hon. Edward Pierrepont and valet!! Real republican simplicity."

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D C, March 11, 1878

EDITOR GAZETTE—We must add one reminiscence to the memory of old Ben Wade In January, 1867, we were present at an interview between Hon and General Forrest, the celebrated rebel cavalry general of the Southwest. Both were blunt, courageous men, and were freely expressing their views of the political situation of the country with their noted freedom of speech, to each other Forrest was deprecating legislation from Congress adverse to what he thought the interest of the South, and was evidently endeavoring to have Mr Wade commit himself to a more lenient policy, but Old Ben would not recede, and made use of the following significant remark "We would much rather meet the South in the field of battle than in the halls of Congress" He undoubtedly felt the diplomatic strength of the South, if given full legislative powers, and it seems that right well has that section improved its opportunity since 1867, for unsavory as the admission may be no one can doubt that it has steadily and surely divested every Southern State of its Republicanism Tennessee, with its immense white loyal element and possession of all the State machinery, was the first to succumb to them.

Lent is now upon us with all its quieting influences, though the Catholic and Episcopal elements do not predominate here, yet the Lenten rules in regard to balls and parties govern all of our aristocratic and well to do people in its observance generally The families of our Cabinet officers will have some rest from the burdens imposed upon them by the past winter's receptions, since etiquette does not compel them to open their houses to the great unwashed throng of citizens until January next A visitor to the city, however, need not hesitate to call upon the wife of a Secretary, to pay his or her respects and leave a card Such a visit is informal and short, and as it imposes no burden of return call upon the Mrs Secretary, the visitor will be welcomed

Mrs Hayes receives callers nearly every evening, of the week, shakes hands with each one, and has a pleasant word to say to all as they pass in and out of the Red Room No one remains more than a minute or two, since the constantly changing company prevents continued conversation with her The wives of the Secretaries receive in the same informal manner, hence all those who are curiously prompts them to see, not only the lions, but the lionesses of Washington, should include Mrs Hayes and the houses of the Secretaries in their round of calls and sight seeing

We are pained to notice that the State of Virginia is putting herself into the humiliating and inextusable position of beggary and repudiation The pitiful cry of poverty and high taxes pleaded in behalf of her action, has no more foundation in fact than obtains in every State north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and she should not submit a day to the outrage which unprincipled office seekers have forced upon her, in a depicted treasury and bankrupted credit We know Virginia's resources and powers, for we have spent many years among her people, and we say, deliberately that she is as able to pay her interest and running expenses as Ohio or Massachusetts hence we have no patience with her repudiators and with present impecuniosity

Murphy, the temperance lecturer departed from us last week with considerable mud sticking to his garments, in the way of rows and actions and such things with the Young Men's Christian Association who charge him with more love for money making than doing good to his fellow man This charge however we think more due to misunderstanding than fact, and regard the whole imbroglio as something of a family quarrel in which both parties there to are partly in the right as well as the wrong But it is evident that we have an element here which no Murphy can reach with conviction, for we have had as fine displays of late of good, old and out of Congress as prior to this temperance revival Our bourbon paper, the *Post*, declares dark that his recent statement, that certain democratic Senators were in their seats so much under soporific influence as to be unfit for duty, was only a joke, but from our observation we think there was more truth than poetry in the assertion The House grows more economical than ever and more hostile to our departments, being determined to reduce the clerical forces to such extent as will seriously cripple the Cabinet officers in the adjustment of accounts The war of 1812 soldiers are now by law entitled to pension, and their claims will be poured into the Pension Department for settlement and yet not an additional clerk will be given by the House though it knows the present force is insufficient for current business As for the Treasury it is particularly an object of democratic spleen and while its members refuse it appropriations and additional force they renew the old war cry of great frauds to be unearthed next week by the Investigating Committee

Our recruiting officers now assert that hard times are giving them better men than at any time since the war They are able to go back to the old minimum of size 5 ft 4 in, and then get perfect selections Until recently the minimum was 5 ft 2 in, and best men were enlisted who had imperfect knowledge of our language, and no questions were asked as to the recruit's antecedents, hence the army had some of the worst of characters in it Now the soldier must give evidence as to past standing and as a consequence some of the very best material of our country is joining the uniform

General Howard is here attending the suits instituted against him by the government, to recover certain moneys claimed to have been absorbed by him while in the Freedman's Bureau It is too bad a brave and gallant officer as he should be suspected to so much perse cution He never stole a dollar and the government only lost through the dereliction of his officers for whose crimes he is no more responsible than General Grant was for that of the paymaster who robbed the Treasury of $400,000 and was pardoned out after 12 months imprisonment in prison that he might drive fast horses on Pennsylvania Avenue D D

—The town of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was burned on the night of the 4th One hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, including hotels, printing offices, and banks, and an immense amount of goods The village of Hot Springs is situated in a valley running north and south between two spurs of the Ozark Mountain, 45 miles W S W of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas In 1870 the village had a population of only 1 276 souls, but by last summer the place had grown so rapidly that its permanent population was about 4,000, and its business street three fourths of a mile long Some lots on this street have been sold at prices exceeding $100 a foot front, despite the fact that the title of the whole place was in dispute By a decision of the United States Supreme Court in April, 1876, it was decided that the title was in the United States Government, and a committee has, since March 1878, been appraising the improved ground for the purpose of giving a clear title to the occupants, under a recent act of Congress The village contains five churches, three schools, and half a score of hotels, large and small. Ten thousand visitors go to the Hot Springs every year to obtain relief from rheumatism, gout and diseases resulting from blood poisoning So efficacious are the waters that patients frequently come from the continent of Europe The temperature of the principal spring is 150° Fahrenheit. The springs, fifty-seven in number and their medicinal qualities, were well known to the early Spanish adventurers, and ever to the Indians before them

—It is now stated that Egypt will be taken under the protectorate of England and France, but that its status will come before the Congress for disposal.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held last Tuesday, in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, and, as expected, was very largely attended, notwithstanding the bad weather Mayor Stokley presided There was considerable discussion at the beginning as to whether the report (which has already been published) should be read, and it was decided affirmatively. During the reading many questions were asked in explanation of certain matters, which were generally answered by Colonel Scott He said his salary was $24,000 a year since the reduction Before that he got $30,000 The vice-presidents got $10,000 and $12,000 The other officers of the company have salaries from $10,000 to $2,000, and the assistant presidents $4,800 When that part of the annual report was read concerning the purchase of the Empire Transportation Line, quite a number of questions were asked Colonel Scott. He thought it was a profitable investment, and he was confident from the earnings of the transportation company, that the entire purchase money could be paid off in four years, whereas eight or ten years are allowed in which to do so The old Empire Company, he said, made lots of money, and he believed the Pennsylvania Company would also make money out of it Several years ago the company could not have been purchased advantageously, but last fall it had been done to great advantage

Mr Potter, a stockholder, objected to the proposed funding measure of the Pennsylvania Company, because two stockholders and a trust company had the purchase and guarding of $183,000,000 of securities.

A resolution introduced in the annual report giving the company power to create a trust to fund its debt, was taken up and discussed at very great length. Mr. Mintzer Smith opposed an amendment providing that 6 per cent. dividends be first set apart before the money shall be taken out of the net earnings of the company

Mr Steinmetz moved that the annual report be referred to a committee of stockholders, with instructions to make inquiry in regard to the several items of the report, and more especially that touching the proposition "to create a trust for the purchase of certain securities," and report the result of said inquiries to an adjourned meeting of stockholders, to be held in the same place on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 o'clock A M

Colonel Scott suggested that the Chair appoint a committee of seven, and that the meeting be held next Monday week, instead of next Tuesday week He hoped the committee would consider the entire report thoroughly, and make a full report at that time

Mr Steinmetz accepted the suggestions of Colonel Scott, and he further added that the stockholders should report at a meeting to be held Tuesday week, when the stockholders could vote The amendment was adopted

Mr McCook, of New York, representing many shareholders of New York, offered a resolution providing that the Chair appoint a committee of seven stockholders, to confer with the present directors and recommend a ticket for directors to be voted for at the next annual meeting This was agreed to almost unanimously

A resolution of thanks to the Mayor of Philadelphia, for his efforts in preventing riot and loss to the company's premises in Philadelph a last summer, was unanimously adopted

A resolution offered by Mr Sutton will be referred to the committee of seven when appointed by the Mayor It provides that no free passes shall be issued, no free freight carried, and no favoritism in transportation shown It also urges that the expenses of the road be reduced consistently with safety, and that the number of officers be reduced

The meeting then adjourned

CUBA'S PEACE.

The following articles are the basis of the peace between the Government of Spain and the Insurgents of Cuba

Cuba of the same political conditions, organic and administrative, which are enjoyed by the island of Porto Rico

ART 2—Forgetfulness of the past as far as regards political offenses committed since the years 1868 up to the present time and restoration to liberty of persons under trial and of those now undergoing punishment, whether on or out of the island General pardon to deserters from the Spanish army, irrespective of nationality, which cause includes all who have taken part directly or indirectly, in the revolutionary movement

ART 3—Freedom to the slaves and coolies now in the Insurgent ranks

ART 4—No person who, by virtue of this capitulation, recognizes and remains under the jurisdiction of the Spanish Government, shall be compelled to render any military service until peace is established

ART 5—Anybody who chooses to leave the island is at liberty to do so and will be furnished with means to do so, without going to any town, if he so wishes, by the Spanish Government

ART 6—The capitulation of each command shall take place in the open country, wherever it is preferred that the arms and other munitions of war shall be deposited

ART 7—The General in Chief of the Spanish Army, in order to facilitate measures for the adherence of the other departments, will open all means of communication at his disposal, both by sea and land

ART 8—The agreement made with the Central Committee will be considered general, and without any special restrictions, for every department of the island which accepts these propositions JOVE ITAR

Havana February 19, 1878

—The Washington *Star* thus compares the relative greatness of country and city wickedness

The nineteenth century is fast discovering all popular opinions to be illusions, sometimes pleasant but generally otherwise Having done away with the place where, in benighted ages, criminals after leaving this world were supposed to be confined, the destruction of generally received notions concerning their present condition is next in order The latest attempt in this line is an attack on the idea that habitual criminals are mainly the product of great cities Statistics the great source of modern argument, published on this subject by the London *Times* seem to show that, while the aggregate mass of crime in cities is, of course, large, the proportion of criminals is, if anything, smaller than in towns and rural districts In London the proportion is 4 in 10,000, in Liverpool 11 in 10,000, in Taunton, an inconsiderable village, 17 in 10,000, but we suspect that Taunton is an exceptionally wicked little place The favorable showing that London is enabled to make is ascribed to the vigilance of the police, and to the great number and variety of careers open to the inhabitants It is asserted that crimes of malignity, and all crimes of violence not dictated by a wish to obtain property, flourish chiefly in small towns and rural districts

We think the true state of the case is that the proportion of crime committed in cities is much greater than in county towns and villages, and that the apparent showing the other way is caused by the fact that many deeds of wickedness are done in cities which are never brought to light, while in the country the perpetrators would be brought to justice.

Midhat Pasha, though mild of manner, is evidently a practical man A gentleman in London recently returned from Turkey, who had heard there that Suleiman Pasha was a protege of Midhat's, asked him whether he was not well acquainted with Suleiman Pasha Midhat pondered a moment, and then replied "Yes, I know Suleiman Pasha very well If I had been Grand Vizier I certainly would have shot him"

—Mr. William Lloyd Garrison intends, on the 13th of next October, to celebrate the anniversary of his acquirement of the printer's trade in Newburyport, by taking a "case" and setting some type. He is now seventy-four years old.

THE ROD AND THE GUN.

Matters Original and Compiled Relating to Shooting, Fishing, Natural History, and the Protection of Fish and Game.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature extending the dog law to all counties in the State, by which the canine race is recognized as personal property and taxable

The riflemen of Easton have obtained permission to use the fair grounds at that place on Monday of each week, each member of the Rifle Association paying therefor a yearly subscription of $2 50

The new game and fish law now before the Legislature prohibits the killing of bass of any variety of less size than six inches in length If any such fish is taken the one capturing it must immediately return it to the waters from whence taken.

According to the Massachusetts Fish Commissioners, Taunton River yielded more shad last year than the Connecticut or Merrimack. There were seined on it 7,308 shad and 1,497,458 herrings. A new fishway is to be constructed at East Taunton dam

Do fish hear? This question, upon both sides of which much has been said, is put in another form on Pine Creek, Pa, where an old board is chalked "Don't fish here" The absence of a point of interrogation might cause Richard Grant White to consider it only the contemptuous expression of one who has no patience with ignorance

They make decoy ducks out West which so closely resemble the living article that the birds of prey are deceived thereby An eagle swooped down at a bunch of decoys on a lake near Peoria and made off with one Before he had time to discover his mistake a heavy duck load brought him down The incident might furnish a good trade mark for the maker of the decoys

The Pacific Life, of San Francisco, Cal, one of the best conducted and most readable of our exchanges, has grown so rapidly in the public esteem that the editor, Col Henry G Shaw, has been compelled to call a corps of associate editors to his assistance No paper more richly deserves success, and none more certain of attaining it

Sir J Fayrer asserts that in 1875 no less than 20,895 human beings and 46 805 head of cattle were killed in India by elephants tigers, alligators, buffaloes, bears and snakes Snakes alone caused the death of 17 070 persons It is proposed to establish a sort of department, having a responsible chief and subordinate officers, the duty of which shall be confined to abating the loss of life by wild animals It seems that the Hindoos have a religious prejudice against killing snakes

A well known West end sporting gunmaker writing in 1875, furnishes an instance of a black pointer dog which, while shooting on a moor in Argyleshire, he on one occasion severely rated for eating some carrion part of a dead and putrid sheep Passing to leeward of the the same carrion about an hour afterwards, the dog evidently remembered the former scolding, and giving her master an expressive look continued to hunt The stench from the carrion was so great as to be almost insupportable, and having past it, her master was surprised to observe the pointer, generally a most obedient animal make a sudden wheel, and draw directly upon the carcass, from which no whistling or command could prevent her An advance to check her led only to her steady and resolute approach, making point after point to the dead sheep Annoyed at this her owner seized her by the neck and drew her away when at that moment a grouse rose from the very mass of carrion, where it had possibly been feasting on maggots, and gayly crowing flew down the hillside, but was in a few minutes afterwards safely bagged After the bird had gone, the pointer at once snuffed was so powerfully discriminative as to detect the presence of one small bird from amid the "horribly tainted air" from the dead sheep

An English paper furnishes the following story of a bird catching trout

Some years ago, some small boys were fishing in a burn that runs through the village of Menteith, Forfarshire, and caught three trout, the largest not more than four inches long They were induced to give up their spoil to a neighbor, who followed the occupation of a salmon fisher, and who possessed an open well of fine clear water some two or three feet in depth, and about four feet square Into this well the three trout were put but only one of the three survived. The survivor continued to grow and flourish till he became from three to four pounds in weight He had many visitors, both old and young, and those who went daily to the well for water looked upon him with kindly interest and took care to furnish him as little as possible But the trout was not easily disturbed, he surveyed all comers with perfect calmness and difference, unless they had something for him to eat, when he proved himself very wide awake, and showed how *taking* he could be In time he became not only an old resident and a feature in the neighborhood, but developed formidable powers His voracity and boldness were so remarkable that those who attempted to feed him had to look out for their fingers, for the trout rose as if he wanted more than the food offered him and frequently left his mark behind The trout, however, could cater for himself In the well was a large flat stone, which was a favorite retreat, but it served other purposes than concealment, one corner projected a little way above the water, and on this corner small birds often alighted to drink It began to be rumored on the authority of some boys that the trout caught and devoured small birds, but the report was dismissed as incredible by the potent grave and reverend seigniors of the village One day, however, the trout was caught in the very act of bird catching A sparrow had alighted on the stone to sip the clear water, little thinking of the water kelpie, the guardian of the well that lurked below The trout rose at the sparrow, and swallowed him all but the large wing feathers, which seemed difficult to bolt The owner of the well was passing at the time with some friends, and hearing a commotion, went to see what was wrong, and with his friends witnessed the strange contest Afraid that the trout, which was still struggling to swallow down the wing feathers, would be choked, one of the witnesses rolled up his sleeve, and dipping into the well, caught the wing feathers in his hand The trout, unwilling to part with any of his prize, held on, and made a great splutter, at last the feathers came away, and the trout retired behind the stone to enjoy his sparrow, minus the feathers, of which he had been deprived by an act of mistaken friendship When next seen, he was more lively than ever, sparrows agreed with him, and he was evidently on the lookout for more After this the respect and admiration for the trout greatly increased. Hundreds of visitors came to have a peep at this strange bird-catcher; the village was proud of him, he became a sort of sacred fish, whom it was thought not even the most evil disposed persons would harm. Last week, however to the mingled surprise and indignation of all the old inhabitants of the place, the trout had disappeared—the famous tenant of the well was missing Some shake their heads and say that the trout was "no canny," and that he has vanished like other great characters. There can be little doubt, however, that he has fallen a victim to one of the most malicious and contemptible of thefts The rural policeman, when informed of what had happened, with the usual intelligence of his class, inquired what might be the value of the trout. He looked at the case with an eye of a fishmonger—"twa so much per pound. The trout was simply invaluable.

AMERICAN "UNIVERSITIES."

The New York *Tribune* gives utterance to the following warning, addressed to the undergraduates of the United States, which is as judicious as it is timely, and goes a long way towards solving the question that so often vexes the collegian's brains Why aren't we put more upon our honor? As if, forsooth, a man of honor must wait to be "put upon his honor" before conducting himself as an honorable man

A common aspiration among American students is that their colleges may realize their ideal of a University, and a vast deal of nonsense is talked about optional studies, lectures in place of recitations, and the abolition of the marking system The broad freedom of the German universities and its noble results in national scholarship are pointed to with an air which seems to say, "That settles it," and yet in their inner consciousness the young men of our colleges know that the argument does not apply A system of voluntary study can succeed only where the sense of one's obligation to himself is stronger than any written law. American students are constantly demonstrating to the country that this essential condition does not exist here Self-respect implies respect for others It cannot be denied that in the best colleges of the United States a spirit exists, we will not say of antagonism to the instructors, but of childish inappreciation of the advantages which their character and attainments guarantee To mention only a few examples While the "gentlemen" of Yale fail so utterly to realize what it is to have a great scholar among them, that Professor Whitney must interrupt his lecture to take the names of those who are climbing out the back windows, while at Princeton the students find time to follow Dr McCosh around the Campus with cat-calls and cries of "Jimmy! Jimmy!"—so long as it is necessary for the faculty of Michigan University to protect themselves from the insults of the class historian and seer by resolving "not to graduate any students who may on class-day act with disrespect toward the Faculty," so long as a similar spirit manifests itself throughout the year at other institutions, it may be fairly doubted if the time has yet come to set wider the bounds of college freedom

—J E Watkins, of Parsons, Luzerne county according to the report of a special agent of the Post Office Department, is a postmaster with an eye to business Geographically Parsons is situated a few miles from the well known city of Wilkesbarre, and financially Watkins has been driving a brisk trade in postage stamps, to the serious diminution of the Government revenues from the post office at Wilkesbarre A list of the dealings of this enterprising official shows that he has been laying in a liberal supply of commissary and quartermaster's stores in the shape of fresh meats, hardware, lumber, &c, paying for them in postage stamps, contrary to the rules of the department By this means he has now the sale of his office up to $200 per quarter Therefore, as Watkins receives commissions ranging from 40 to 60 per cent on the sales, the Government is the loser to the tune of about $300, or 50 per cent of the excess, $600, of the legitimate sales It is stated that these stamps are used by residents of Wilkesbarre, and therefore should be purchased at that post office J O Wilkins will therefore, find himself *functus officio* by first mail There are scores of these cases occurring every day The department has again urged the Postal Committee of the House to pass the bill, which has already passed the Senate, correcting the mode of paying fourth class postmasters

—John Barry, a night workman at the Michigan Central Railroad went home at Jackson, Mich a few mornings since and found his wife a corpse sitting up in bed, and his child almost dead, from the effects of gas from a coal stove, a gas burner which had not been properly regulated The child died a little later

☞ Prof Paine, Philadelphia, is astonishing the world with his ozone cures Peabody Hotel

☞ Good gracious! splendid tea 40 cents pound, white sugar 8 cents and gold given in change What next? Wood's cheap store is the place

☞ Good Brown Paint, mixed, 4 cents pound Butter 15 20, 25, 30c, at Wood's Cheap Store

☞ Choice Jersey hams, only 9½ cts, per lb at Gillingham's Dorrance street, above Wood

☞ For cheap hats go to Tyler's Next door to the Post Office

☞ For cheap clothing go to Tyler's Next door to the Post Office

☞ For clothing made to order from samples, go to Tyler's Next door to the Post Office

☞ Dobbins' starch polish, which gives than brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work s for sale in Bristol, at J Wesley Wright's store It costs but little to try it

☞ Repairing of Fine Watches, Clocks Jewelry &c, promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed A E Bayles, Practical Watchmaker, Mill St, between Wood and Pond, Bristol, Pa

Special Notices.

USE

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PLASTERS.

S. W. Corner Mill and Cedar Sts.,

667 BRISTOL, PA

Hemorrhoids or Piles

Dr Martin, 1107 Chestnut Street Philadelphia A permanent cure without knife, ligature or caustic; no charge until cured Consultations free Send for a circular containing references 869

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide Over 65,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia.

W. H. RHODES,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
NO. 1800 FRANKFORD AVE.,
Corner Montgomery Avenue,
And 1315 Girard Ave., below Broad St.,
PHILADELPHIA

I HAVE lately introduced a number of new and artistic styles of Pictures, to which I call your attention

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS
in Oil, Crayon, India Ink and Water Colors.
Established and in successful operation since 1860. 637

Philadelphia.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

PRICE-LIST

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

While it is impossible to give anything like a complete price list of our immense stock of Spring Goods is now open, the following items from each of several departments are named as indicating the prices now prevailing throughout the house

SILKS.

DAMASSE SILKS 70 cts In Putty and Street Shades.
STRIPE SILKS 50 cts Black and White and Colored
COLORED SILKS In all the New Shades 75 cts to $1
BLACK DRESS SILKS 75 cts to $1 All any Silk at the latter price

DRESS FABRICS.

SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS 10 cts
NEW SPRING PLAIDS, 12½ cts
SPRING SUITINGS 12½ cts
SPRING CASHMERES (half wool) 25 cts
PACIFIC AND MANCHES FRANCIES Good styles 20 cts usual price 25 cts
MATELASSE DELOIT 30 and 25 cts
PLAIN BEIGE MOHAIR 20 cts
TWILLED BEIGE (soft wool) 25 cts
MARGHERITA CAMEL'S HAIR 22 cts Never sold less than 35 cts
BEAUTIFUL SOUTACHES 10 cts
EXTRA QUALITIES AND STYLES 37½ cts
ONYX CASHMERES 25 cts Never sold less than 75 cts
PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES 31 cts
ALL WOOL BUNTING in wonderful variety of Qualities and Prices

PRINTS.

DARK CALICOES 4 cts
SPRING CALICOES 5 and 6 cts
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES 7 and 8 cts
SPRING GINGHAMS 8 and 10 cts

HOSIERY.

LADIES' FIN STRIPE HOSE, Full regular made 10 cts
BEST ENGLISH HALF HOSE 20 cts Double heels and toes
MISSES' FULL REGULAR MADE HOSE Handsome dark stripe, 25 cents Sizes 5, 5½, 6 6½ 7 7½

LINENS.

SERGE CRETONNES 25 cts
NEW BASKET CRETONNES, 37 cts
STAIR LINENS 14 cts to 36 cts
EXTRA BUCK TOWELS $8.75 per doz
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES 50c to $1 per doz
FINE LINEN FOR LADIES' WEAR, 75 cts per yard
SCOTCH LINEN SHEETING 90 cts to $1.25

MUSLINS.

YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN, 6¼ cts A good Shirting Muslin
YARD WIDE BROWN MUSLIN 6¼ cts A good Sheeting Muslin
2½ YARDS WIDE SHEETING MUSLIN, 15 cents
GOOD CANTON FLANNELS 12½ cts
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETINGS 37½ cts to $1

We gratefully acknowledge large numbers of kind letters from all over the United States attesting the great satisfaction in shopping through our Mail Order Department Samples sent to those requesting them

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Cor. Eight and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

A. L. PACKER,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Flour,
FEED AND GRAIN.

COAL.

From the Harleigh and Lattimore Mines,
CAREFULLY PICKED AND SCREENED

EGG AND STOVE (Delivered), $5 00
CHESTNUT 1 50

FLOUR.

W & F Thomas Best Flour per 100 $4 25
Good Family 3 75
Per bbl
Stanton's New Process (Patent) $10 00
Belle of Vernon—St Louis 8 50
Pride of Canton—Ohio 8 00
Belle of Minnesota 8 00
New Providence—Ohio 7 50

WOOD.

OAK—Cut and Split ready for use $2 50 per cart load
PINE—Cut and Split ready for use, of best quality $2 50 per cart load

All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge

The attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity is called to my very large stock now on hand of the above named articles and persons will find it to their advantage to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited

A. L. PACKER,
Mill Street, Opposite Old Post Office,
136 BRISTOL PA

LANDRETH'S
CELEBRATED
GARDEN SEEDS.
Prices Reduced Fifty per cent.
Ten Cent Papers at Five Cents,
If your Merchant does not keep them,
WRITE FOR THEM!

☞ YOUR ORDER for any assortment or number of Papers enclosing CASH will be filled POST AGE FREE Peas Beans and Corn excepted for which 2 cents per paper must be added for postage Address
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,
Philadelphia.

☞ Compare these with Commission Seeds peddled over the country ☜ 176

Globe Horse and Carriage Baza

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, March 14, 1878.

The GAZETTE *has the largest circulation, with a single exception, of any weekly newspaper published in Bucks County.*

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA.—Arrives 8.00, A. M., 3.00, 5.00 and 8.00 P. M. Closes 5.45 and 9.30, A. M., 3.30, 5.30 and 7.30 P. M.

NEW YORK.—Arrives 7.00 and 11.00 A. M., and 6.30 P. M. Closes 7.45 and 10.45 A. M., 3.30, 5.30 and 7.30 P. M.

NEW YORK WAY MAILS—Close at 7.45, A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

TRENTON.—Arrives 7.00 and 11.00 A. M., 6.00 and 6.30 P. M. Closes 7.15, 7.45 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND OFFICES ON THE BELVIDERE DELAWARE R. R.—Arrive at 5.00 P. M., and close at 7.15 A. M.

MORRISVILLE.—Arrives at 11.00 A. M., and 5.00 and 6.30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN AND DOLINGTON.—Arrive at 10.00 A. M., and close at 10.45 A. M.

Mails for the South and West go by every Philadelphia mail.

Letters not called for are advertised every Thursday in the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE.

Office hours from 7.00 A. M., to 8.30 P. M.

W. B. BAKER, Postmaster.

SORTS.

—William B. Jones is now employed upon the Twilight.

—But one more regular night of the Bristol Institute this season.

—The Nelly White will resume her trips between Bordentown and Philadelphia next Saturday.

—J. Wesley Dyer is no longer baggage master at the depot. Samuel Pettit now fills the position.

—Charles Moon has sold his property on Pond street, commonly known as "The Grove" to Edmund Lawrence.

—A post-office was established last week at Centre Hill, and Enoch Meginnes appointed postmaster. The new office will be called "Solebury." and will be supplied from the office at Centre Bridge.

—Charles Stockinger, foreman at Harned & Co's mills, had his arm broken on Saturday. He was attempting to put a leather belt over a pulley, and caught his arm between them, injuring himself very seriously.

—At the regular meeting of the Union Building and Loan Company, held last Monday evening, two loans were sold to Mary W. Holt at $31.75, and five loans to William Chamberlain at $30,00 premium.

—Next Wednesday evening, the entertainment for the benefit of the poor, to which allusion has already been made, will take place. It will be in part a repetition of the former exhibition, which gave so much satisfaction.

—At Grundy's Worsted Mills a new engine will be put in, equal to the capacity of the one now employed, and both will be used so as to increase the manufacturing facilities of the establishment. A house for the new engine is being constructed.

—Charles S. Bailey reported to Council the following in regard to the duplicate of borough taxes placed in his hands for collection:—Amount of duplicate including $114 for dog tax, $2,380.26. Amount collected, $1,976.55; remits $173.64, making a total of $2,150.19 and leaving a balance due the borough of $239.07. This is the nearest approach to collecting the whole duplicate that has occurred for many years.

—The discussion on the fire-plug question is continued in this week's GAZETTE. It seems to be a topic in which all Bristolians are interested. It is therefore desirable that a full and fair presentation of the arguments for and against the price asked by the Water Company should be given the widest publicity. The people want to judge intelligently respecting the merits of this case. To forward this end we offer the Directors of the Water Company, or any of them in their individual capacity, or any of their friends, the use of our columns for such communications. If they have any facts and figures or any arguments to advance which will support their claim for the price the company now ask for furnishing fire protection to the property-owners of Bristol borough, they certainly should be willing to inform the people, and the way to accomplish it is through the medium of the GAZETTE.

—Last Sunday morning the body of a dead tramp was found along the river bank near Landreth's seed farm. He was somewhat over five feet in height, had black hair and a dark beard, and was dressed in black pants and grey coat, under which he had a second coat and a vest; his feet were encased in a good pair of shoes; three shirts, two handkerchiefs, a striped collar, a comb, a shoemaker's knife, several pieces of soap, and 48 cents in money completed his outfit. In his coat pocket was found an empty three-ounce bottle which had contained laudanum, and bore upon it a label with the name of Joseph Parker, druggist. The coroner's jury, after investigating the matter, rendered a verdict of suicide by taking laudanum. There was nothing about the man's person to indicate who he was or where he was from; the only thing at all likely to throw any light upon the subject being a piece of a San Francisco paper dated February 3d, but of course that was of no significance. When Mr. Rue went after the body and had reached the location where he supposed it laid, he saw an object which he took to be what he was looking for, and stopped and was about making arrangements to transfer it to his wagon, when he discovered that it breathed and moved and was in fact not a tramp dead, but a tramp asleep; and as it was supposed he would object to premature—cremation, he was left to his peaceful slumbers and the one who "slept the sleep that knows no waking," was found further along the bank and brought into town where, after the coroner's inquest, he was consigned to a grave, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

—At the regular meeting of Council, except the passage of bills, nothing of much importance transpired, but the election of a Councilman to fill the vacancy caused by William Vanderbough's resignation, the report of the Street Committee in regard to laying a new trunk to drain the meadows, and the submission of Charles S. Bailey's report of the borough taxes. A vote in regard to re-opening the nomination for Councilman, resulted in the negative, and as, of the four nominees, two, Messrs. Lawrence and Allen, refused to allow their names to be used, there only remained Charles York and George E. Stout to choose from. Symington Phillips and Thomas B. Harkins, were appointed tellers, and declared the result of the balloting to be as follows: Charles York, 6; Edmund Lawrence 1; George E. Stout, 1. Mr. York was consequently declared elected. There were a large number of bills passed, most of them being borough orders for the relief of the poor. Some of the orders were criticized by one or two Councilmen, because it was thought the parsons in whose favor they were drawn were not deserving aid. Two cases were named, in one of which the party had been given two orders, although he was working in one of the mills, and the other because they were known to be quite regular in their purchase of beer and whiskey, the supposition being that if they had money to buy these articles, they could get money to buy the necessaries of life. The Street Committee reported that they had examined the trunk running from the meadows opposite the railroad depot to the canal, and found that besides being too small to be of any use, it was filled up, and that the end nearest the canal was the highest. Accordingly a new trunk 12 by 24 inches in dimensions had been laid and found to work admirably. The report of the committee was accepted and the bills for making the improvement, passed.

The Bristol Institute.

Although stormy and disagreeable, a good sized audience was present at the Institute on Tuesday evening. Upon motion a resolution by the executive committee that a committee of five (which was amended so as to include the president and secretary) be appointed to consider whether some plan could be agreed upon for furnishing the borough with a public library and report at a special meeting to be held the 9th of April, was adopted, and the exercises of the evening began with an instrumental trio upon the piano, cornet, and violin, by Miss Cora Groom and Messrs. Cotshott and Collins. An essay by Miss Gilkeson followed, describing what constitutes good manners.

Mrs. Annie Newport, a visitor to the Institute, sang a vocal solo entitled, "Ye Merry Birds," and Miss Wooiston read a selection from Dickens' Christmas Story, "The Chimes," A piano solo by W. Scott Wintermute, introducing the air, "Nearer My God to Thee," came next and an essay by Miss Peck, telling about "Silent Workers," concluded part first of the programme.

After a short recess a trio upon the violin and piano was played by H. U. Howes, Miss Howes and Willie Howes. An essay by Sarah H. Peirce upon the duty and benefit of fearless thought and action, was read by Mrs. Pray, and Mrs. Newport again favored the Institute, by singing "Annie Laurie." Miss Emma Janney gave a recitation of the poem, "Carrying Home the Sheaves." The secretary read a short contribution by Mrs. Wilson, which she called "Flowers by the Wayside" and a piano solo which was a medley of Scotch airs, played by Mrs. Joseph S. Peirce, closed the exercises.

The executive committee being called upon for a report of what had been done in relation to the invitation of the "Emerson" literary society to join in a meeting to be held the coming summer, the chairman read the reply which had been prepared, and it meeting the approval of the Institute, a motion to adjourn was made and carried, and the meeting was at an end.

Notes and Comments.

Easter eggs are already talked about.

There are more shad-nets than shad, so far.

The exercises at the Institute this week are highly spoken of.

The bridge over the canal at Jefferson avenue will come some day.

The ghost has subsided. It evidently feared Col. Ingersoll was coming.

Will not the last meeting of the Institute be entertained with tableaux?

A public library for our borough is the latest project. We wish it success.

A new public hall is a needed improvement which has not yet had a beginning.

Celestial fire-works—thunder and lightning—have been quite frequent this week.

Council never breathed a word about fire-plugs at its meeting on Monday night.

When the public library is established, we ought to have a new hall to put it in.

When the new constable is installed, we will see how a new broom sweeps clean.

We venture to assert that the new school house will be built before a new hall is begun.

The new silver dollar is not "the dollar of the daddies" after all; it bears a different stamp.

It may be monotonous, but it is seasonable to remind our readers that moving day approaches.

The Methodist Church will probably next Sunday have its pulpit supplied from the New Jersey Conference, at Burlington.

The Institute holds but one more regular meeting this season. Why not imitate Congress, and hold an extra session?

If Murphyism had been as prevalent as it should on Saturday evening, rowdyism and street fighting would not have been visible.

This is theologians' week in Burlington. The annual session of the New Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church convenes there.

Some of the newly elected Councilmen were present at the meeting of Council on Monday evening. Learning the rules, probably.

Hulmeville has a good hall. Yardleyville is raising money to build one. Burlington has a splendid opera house, and Bristol—the less said about that the better.

The election of a woman school director in our borough has been received so favorably that we are encouraged to suggest that a woman be chosen for County Superintendent of Schools.

It cost Samuel Pettit about three dollars to throw a stone at a boy on Saturday. Dr. Parsell sewed up the boy's lip, and Samuel was taken before 'Squire Bailey, who, in default of the appearance of the prosecutor, put the cost on the defendant, who also paid the doctor's bill.

—Last Sunday Rev. J. S. Cook preached for the last time as pastor of the Methodist Church, over which he has presided for the past three years. A very large congregation was present in the morning, every seat being filled, and chairs having to be put in the aisles. Mr. Cook took his text from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew, and the 20th verse—"Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," and preached very acceptably, making allusion to the fact, that in 1788, Bristol was first supplied with a Methodist preacher, Richard Whatcoat, afterwards bishop, being the preacher in charge, and William Dougherty his assistant. A comparison of the growth of Methodism in Bristol since then showed quite flattering results, as was evidenced by the difference between the large congregation before the speaker and the small company who assembled in the open air, under a tree, to listen to Mr. Whatcoat. Sunday evening the church was packed to its utmost capacity an hour before time for the service to begin, there being by actual count nearly six hundred people present, while many could not get in, and had to go away. The text was from the 1st verse of the fourth chapter of the first epistle to the Thessalonians. In alluding to his ministry in our borough, Mr. Cook said that the relations between himself and his congregation had been marred by not a single act of discord, and that his experience with people of other denominations, and of people of no denomination, had also been very pleasant; that everywhere he had found friends, and a sociability and kindness which would always cause him to remember Bristol with the tenderest regard, and that while be regretted the necessity which compelled the severance of his pastoral relations with this people, as a lawful servant, he must cheerfully obey the authority of the church, whose vows he had taken upon himself. His remarks, although of greater length than usual, were listened to with close attention, and many of the congregation were visibly affected to tears during the service.

—The Temperance Lyceum last Friday evening, was wholly given up to an exhibition of stereopticon views, which were procured by Mr. J. M. Slack. The hall was crowded to its fullest extent, and in the back part where there were no benches, there was a perfect jam reaching clear out of the doors and on to the stairs. Those who were in the back part of the building, did not enjoy the entertainment as much as they might, if they had not been compelled to give their chief attention to keeping themselves from being suddenly forced out of the door and down stairs by the pushing of the crowd, which not unnaturally was somewhat boisterous.

—The trial at Norristown of Henry Sassaman and Henry Moyer for the murder of Monroe Gresh, in Frederick township, Montgomery county, in December last, has been continued until the June term of court. The Grand Jury found true bills against them for murder, manslaughter, assault and battery with intent to kill, and several minor offences. The attention of the court was so much occupied in the trial of petty cases that it was impossible to try this case.

—Thunder and lightning last Tuesday night reminds us that "Gentle Spring" has arrived.

New Hope and Vicinity.

During the past week quite a number have been engaged in making garden.

A phrenologist who has been in New Hope for several days past, has been kept very busy examining bumps.

Rev. Wm. Clark will have charge of the services in the M. E. Church on the coming Sunday.

Hon. Hiram Scarboro has recovered from his recent illness, but is not yet strong enough to take his seat at Harrisburg.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. B. H. Sanderlin preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation.

Robert K. Tomlinson, Esq., of Upper Makefield, attended the National Greenback Convention held in Toledo, Ohio.

Bishop Andrew Jackson Carney, an eccentric character who visited New Hope and Lambertville a year or two ago, and preached in the streets, committed suicide at York, Pa. He leaves a letter of explanation, but to friends and all it is equally unintelligent.

Rev. R. A. Chalker preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday evening. The Lenl Lenape Lodge, I. O. O. F., attended in a body.

Mrs. E. M. Studdiford, widow of the late Rev. P. O. Studdiford, D. D., of Lambertville, died in that city last week, and was buried from the first Presbyterian Church, Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, preaching the sermon.

Rev. Wm. Umpleby is much better, and was out of doors for the first time since his sickness, last week. It will be well remembered that Mr. Umpleby was smitten with paralysis some months ago.

The firm of Margerum & Naylor, painters, Lambertville, has been dissolved. The business will be carried on under the name of J. D. Margerum.

Mrs. Mary Roberts was buried from the residence of her mother, on last Wednesday afternoon. The funeral was a very large one.

The branch of the the Hutchinson family known as the Tribe of John, gave a concert for the benefit of the Lambertville Reform Club, of that city, on Wednesday evening last. We understand it was a success in every particular.

Jos. P. Stockton, who has long been engaged in the coal business, and P. R. Slack, of the firm of Slack & Bro., New Hope, have purchased the lumber and coal yards of Eastburn & Betts, and will take possession April the 1st. The firm will be known as Stockton & Slack. The dry goods and grocery business will be continued by Geo. W. Slack, senior member of the firm.

Morrisville Notes.

Miss Jennie Jennings, of Philadelphia, has been engaged in laboring in the cause of religion and temperance for the past two weeks. There has been quite a revival at the M. E. Church, prayer meetings are held in the afternoons and evenings. The children were gathered together on the afternoons of the 2nd and 9th, for the purpose of instilling in their minds the gospel truths of Temperance.

John J. Cornell was very much liked by those who listened to his sermon in the Advent Church, on the evening of the 3rd instant.

A surprise party was gotten up here to go down to Mr. Andrew Crozers, on the evening of the 7th. About seventy met there and completely surprised Mr. Crozer and family, excepting one daughter, who had been previously apprised of the fact. Very pleasantly passed the evening hours. Prof. Roulman, of Trenton, furnished the music.

A public sale of personal property, belonging to Mr. Charles Wright, was held on Wednesday afternoon; on the afternoon of the 20th, the desirable residence and valuable personal property, belonging to the estate of Mr. Charles Cutler, is to be sold.

Mr. William Vansant's son-in-law intends taking possession of the farm owned by the former gentleman, within the borough limits, and which is now occupied by Mr. David Wharton.

The Morrisville Lyceum has received an invitation to participate in the exercises of a lyceum convention to be held some time during the coming summer.

Two weeks ago an article appeared in "Morrisville Notes" in regard to a gentleman losing his wife and child off the back seat of his carriage, and not discovering his loss for some time. The gentleman above alluded to called on the correspondent and wished a slight correction made. He says he immediately discovered his loss, but his wife in falling made such a crash and shook the ground to such an extent that it frightened his horse, and it was some time before he could get him stopped.

Hulmeville and Vicinity.

A devotional meeting was held last Friday evening at the Y. M. C. A. conducted by the President, Mr. E. G. Harrison. This Friday evening, 15th inst., the question for discussion will be the same as was debated at the Temperance club last week. "Resolved, That the principles of the Grangers is beneficial to the laboring classes." Invitations have been sent to members of Middletown Grange, and a lively discussion may be looked for.

The attendance at the Temperance club on Monday evening was very small, nothing of importance was transacted. On Monday, 25th inst., it is expected a lecture will be given before the club, at which meeting the public, especially the ladies, are invited to attend.

The original Arion Quartette, of Philadelphia, will contribute the music at the concert for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., in Johnson's Hall, on next Monday evening, the 18th inst. Miss J. De H. Chandler will be present, and recitations will be given by Misses Mamie Vansant, Rebie Strausser, Mollie Whelan, Laura Duffield, and others. This concert will undoubtedly be as good as the one given last month.

John Terry, from Brownsville, has bought a lot of land of George Douglass, opposite the Episcopal Church-yard, and will erect a house upon it this spring.

Miss Miller, who had been expected to lecture this week in Neshaminy M. E. Church, will be unable to be present.

A Public Library.

The establishment of a public library as proposed by the Bristol Institute should meet with universal encouragement. The need of one has long been felt, and it cannot fail of being beneficial to all classes of society who desire to obtain good reading; and especially those who, while they would gladly avail themselves of the benefits and pleasure to be obtained from a good library, are not permitted by their circumstances to enjoy the luxury. It would also be of great advantage to the pupils of our public and private schools, and although there is no royal road to learning, a public library would doubtless make the road much more less tedious. Among the greatest benefactors of the age are those who have given of their wealth to establish libraries for the public benefit, and of the many things which advance the culture of a community, thus making better, because more intelligent citizens, is a public library. We sincerely wish the enterprise an unbounded success.

—At the stated meeting of the Water committee on Friday evening last, a report was made that the engineers were engaged in making surveys. The committee resolved to visit Bristol and Burlington on the steamer "Sea Side Park," at an early day, and an invitation is extended to all who may desire to accompany them.—*Woodbury Constitution.*

—Moses Sutton, the colored youth, tried in Pottstown at the December term, for the murder of Mrs. Samuel Rader at Blue-Bell, and acquitted, was tried on Monday last for burglary at the Rader mansion. After being out several hours the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Rights of American Women.

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times to see the change which is gradually unfolding itself in the minds of the people in respect to woman's rights. The election of Ruth Anna Pierce, as one of the school directors for Bristol, by such a decisive vote, is an omen which portends that mankind will in the future rise in the scale of civilization, and the intellectual endowment of women will soon be at par with the stronger sex. But we must not press upon the lords of creation too rashly "equality of rights," but further wait awhile, and let them blow, after the great concession they have so far made, in allowing women to hold the important office of School Director. We have gained one point by women obtaining that right, for the education of youth is their proper, legitimate province in the economy of human life, and by their tact and influence the young twig will be bent, as the tree should be inclined. But we must have patience, and bide the fitting time for further progressive developments to lead in the way of giving to women their full natural rights. Forty years ago the negroes were disfranchised by the new State Constitution, but before its provisions took effect, the negro voters were assaulted and driven from the polls in the garden of Pennsylvania (Lancaster county); but now they not only have their full rights as citizens, but negro slavery has been abolished everywhere in the Union, and the once stultifying phrase in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal, etc.," is now true, and has a sensible significance. So we may infer from the change which has come about in the last forty years in regard to the status of the negroes in this country, that the time is coming when women will be invested with all the rights of American citizens, and the infamous motto, "That man shall rule and women in thralldom love," no longer have force in the civilized world. But the civil rights of women can only be gained by regular gradation, and the fact that women can now hold office, is a sure stepping stone to further progressive civil rights. It is true that in no country have women been better treated by men than in America, which is mainly due to the influence of Christianity, but it should go one step further, and accord to women social intellectual rights equal with men. Let them participate in governmental affairs, to use their great mental power and influence in the needed changes to ameliorate the condition of the human race. Woman should have equal power with man, if for no other purpose than to taboo the degrading use of rum and tobacco. The crusade against rum by men is like "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," for the use of tobacco is tenfold more filthy than pure spirituous liquors, and yet there is no public movement made by men against the use of tobacco, because about four-fifths of them use it, to chew or smoke, or in snuff. Millions of people in this world are starving for want of food, while millions of acres of the best land are perverted to raising tobacco, which is an evil that should be suppressed as speedily as possible, and the only way it can be suppressed, is to give the women the same right to vote as men. But at the first outset of the innovation, only widows and single women, who pay tax, should have the right of suffrage, and after a certain length of time, all other women should have the right to vote by paying the usual poll tax, excepting married women, who are indissolubly one in union with their husbands, consequently will have only one vote between them, but the vote lost by the connection, can be directed to the education of their children, which is paramount in importance to the government itself, since, if we have an enlightened people, good government will follow. It needs no special argument to convince all reasonable, liberal minded people of the justice of extending to widows and *Femme soles* who pay a tax to support the government, the right to vote, and further, should have co-ordinate privilege with the men to fill any office within the gift of the people. Just look at the outrageous fact, that there is no disqualification reserved in the Constitution to prevent the most ignorant boors from Europe, Asia, Africa, or elsewhere, from being voters in a comparatively short time, while the most enlightened women in the land have no voice in the councils of the nation, and in many cases pay a heavy tax to support the government. One silly argument against female suffrage is that women are the weaker sex, and not required to engage in war, nor able to withstand the rush before the polls on election days, and consequently should not be allowed to vote. It requires no physical strength to give expression by the ballot, but in lieu of which intelligence is the great requisite. The manner in which our elections are held is a disgrace to the intelligence of this enlightened age; the voter is required to vote on one certain day, and within certain hours, and no voting can be done one minute prior nor one minute later than the time specified, though the vote may be legal. Formerly elections were held in the State of New York on three successive days, which gave the people ample chance to vote, but that plan was abolished because it did not give political demagogues strength to carry the elections with a rush, to gain certain advantages to augment political power. But to favor female suffrage, it will be necessary to enact different election laws, something similar to the above referred to in New York State. For instance, to open the polls on Tuesday at 7 o'clock A. M., and close them on Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M., which will give nearly everybody, male and female, an opportunity to vote, and in case of sickness, or any other reasonable excuse for not being able to attend the polls, such voters should have the privilege to vote by proxy, and in no case shall husband and wife be allowed to cast more than one ballot, either of whom can give the vote, as agreed upon between themselves, and the decision which shall vote, is exclusively their own business, and if the woman is the wiser of the two, let the husband yield her the right to vote, and, in nine cases out of ten, it would be cast against selling rum and raising tobacco. The judges of the courts should appoint the officers to conduct the elections, and men of known intelligence should be selected, and continued in office as long as they give satisfaction to the people. By this regulation, officers would get well posted with their respective duties, and would become acquainted with the names of voters. There should be one receiver of votes, one enrolling clerk, and two clerks to count the votes and make out the returns, to be sent by mail to to the judges of the court, and counted by clerks under their supervision. The votes at every precinct should be tallied and counted as soon as received, so that when the polls were closed, the work would soon be done. The question of female suffrage is no longer a subject for ridicule, and men must yield up their ideas to views common of sense and exact justice, as there need not be any fear that females will be too weak and delicate to vote, if they have the privilege to vote by proxy in case of necessity; besides that, the ballot is very light, and can be handled by the feeblest hand; but intelligence to guide how the vote should be cast, is the most important matter. The stunning novelty that Ruth Anna Pierce has been elected school director by the largest majority, will be a marvel of ephemeral duration, but thirty years ago such an event would have convulsed the ignoramuses; now she will take her seat among the board of male school directors, and the people will see no impropriety in having the advantage of her great experience as a school teacher. And we now have the encouraging probability that in less than thirty years hence women will occupy high seats in the councils of the nation, with all their natural and inalienable rights, and free from the mental thralldom in which they have been held ever since the world has been created. But it is not my purpose to intrude my crude views *in extenso* on the subject of female suffrage, as the mass of the people, from custom, sanctioned by long usage, consider that the discussion of such matters belongs only to the legal profession, so I had better confine myself within the bounds of modesty, to where I belong, for having been bred to the plow, and practically followed that important old-fashioned implement for more than fifty years, I had better leave the grave question, respecting female suffrage, to the "professors of law," who have had from time immemorial four-fifths, if not nine tenths, of the sway in reform conventions, and in the late retrogressive pseudo-reform convention of our good old "Keystone State," the disciples of Blackstone have fastened upon the people a canker of corruption by doubling the numerical force of the House of Representatives, so that the hall in which the members are confined in the performance of their duties, and all their movements therein, reminds me very much of the squirming of maggots in a dead horse, and the worthy followers of Coke and Blackstone will have an insatiate craving in the direction of a new State Capitol to accommodate that numerous body of Solomons, and a further tax of millions of dollars will be saddled upon the people. I will venture to assert that a score of high-minded, intelligent women could meet anywhere in a log cabin and enact more and better laws in six weeks, than the present House of Representatives, composed of a sorry jumble of party politicians and demagogues, defaulters, etc., could do during a whole session. But in conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to suggest that henceforth the subject of female suffrage should be kept in agitation before the people, until the mist of selfishness surrounding mankind will evaporate under the effulgent rays of scientific light and intelligence. For, from time immemorial, man has swayed the scepter of government in the world, and to-day it is evident that his ruling is a complete failure. But I must now close, and with your leave, will have more to say on this subject anon. * * *

A Business Transaction.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—It must be a source of gratification to many of your readers, that the several communications in your last number upon the fire plug question seemed animated by a spirit of moderation, such as has not heretofore attended the discussion upon this subject. This fact with the apparent desire to arrive at a proper solution of the question invites to a participation some of us who have heretofore held aloof. It is a matter of regret that some one who approves of the acceptance by the borough of the terms offered by the Water Company, does not publish a statement of the figures upon which their views are based. There appears to be but one of the articles above referred to holding that view, and the writer of it merely refers in general terms to the "expense and trouble of erecting the water works," as a reason why the price asked should be paid. If there is any reason why the burden of that expense should be born by the borough to a greater extent, than by other patrons of the company, except in proportion to the amount of water consumed it should be definitely stated so that it may be understood by all. It has been sometimes said in conversation that the company incurred a much larger outlay in the construction of the works for the purpose of enabling them to furnish complete fire protection. If this is so it should certainly inter into the question of compensation. It is a very easy matter to make an itemized statement of just what such expenditure was; and such a statement, made so clearly that every reader could comprehend it would be an unanswerable argument, and carry conviction to every mind.

If the two parties to the proposed arrangement are both desirous to arrive at an equitable conclusion, it should not require twenty-four hours to do it, because it is but a business transaction, to be arrived at by a simple mathematical calculation, taking as its premises the probable amount of water to be consumed as compared with the other consumers, and the additional outlay necessary (if any) in order to supply it. It is not a matter of compromise, as so often suggested. It is a matter for equitable adjustment. If three hundred dollars per annum (which seems to be above the lowest amount named) will make the borough as remunerative a customer of the company as individuals are at rates charged them, then the company should not ask any more. If twenty-five dollars per plug is as low as the company can furnish the water and have a good average profit on the transaction, then the borough should not ask it for less, but as an individual would do, decide whether it can afford to pay the price, and if not, do without it.

The GAZETTE has through its correspondence, invited the use of its columns for a full consideration of this subject, and that is certainly the best way for the people to arrive at a clear understanding of it.

The members of Council are simply in the position of employees of the people, delegated to transact their business, which should be done only upon a business basis, and they have no right to do other. If a contract is made upon any other basis it ought to be only with the expressed authority of the principals, who are the people.

An exchange of views and arguments in the GAZETTE, if properly conducted, can do no harm, and will result in preparing the citizens to express their wishes intelligently in case they should be again called upon to do it.

One who has property that needs

PROTECTION.

Point Pleasant Items.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have put a new roof upon the station house at this place, and are improving it in other ways. This is something that should have been attended to long ago, as nowhere along the Delaware Division Railroad has there been such a miserable station house as at this place.

Alton D. Spoor has again taken his place in the school-room as teacher, he having recovered from his late illness.

Last Saturday afternoon the Point Pleasant Delaware Bridge Company met at the public house of A. A. Black, for the purpose of transacting business.

The Gilmore Bros., who have been fishing at Fox Vanfossen's fishery, had several pounds of fine suckers stolen from them one night last week.

Rev. George Young has accepted a call to preach for the Sandy Ridge Baptist Church, New Jersey.

For the past week we have been having very fine weather, and our farmers are plowing and getting ready to sow oats. In some sheltered spots on our mountain sides spring flowers can be gathered, but they are not very numerous.

B. W. Young has moved from the house of Ralph Stover to the lot formerly occupied by John Hamil.

The proprietors of the Lower Black's Eddy Hotel have the mechanics at work erecting new sheds and stables in place of those burned a few weeks ago, and in another week they will be ready to accommodate the traveling public again.

The Woonsocket *Patriot* published at Woonsocket, R. I., republishes an editorial from Scribner's magazine, headed "Fiction of the Bible;" but the intelligent compositor of the *Patriot* saw that friction was the better word and, therefore, made use of it. For, while many people will be slow to admit that there is any fiction in the Bible, they cannot but allow that there is some friction. But, although compositors sometimes improve articles, by giving them a different meaning from that intended by the writers, it is not always the case, as is shown by a clipping in the Philadelphia *Press* from another paper, which originally read, "George Eliot has a pair of spanking bays, a small carriage and liveried servants," but which the *Press* prints thus, "George Eliot has a pair of spanking boys, etc." The talented authoress will be surprised to learn about those boys.

—Senator Morrissey has had a relapse, and his condition is critical.

YARDLEYVILLE, Pa., March 10, 1878.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—It has become a prominent feature of the New York dailies to publish a column of letters setting forth the writer's appreciation of the paper. Perhaps you will give place to one which, though instigated by the kindest feeling is not entirely commendatory

I have been a reader of the GAZETTE almost from its first number and have grown to give it the first place among the papers of this county, yet it has short comings—the heaviest of which rest upon you. The province of a newspaper, as far as I understand it, is first, to give a report of all events of interest to its readers, whether local, national or international in their character, and to follow this with an editorial review of all such as affect the welfare of the people. Particularly is this latter essential in a country journal circulating among those who not only rely upon their one paper for news, but upon the editor who from his education and occupation should be more capable to promptly see consequences and foreshadow results, for the outline or framework of their opinions.

[That's a pretty big contract for a weekly newspaper. The great New York dailies with their hundreds of correspondents, reporters and editors, can hardly fill the bill, and we should judge that there are not ten newspapers in the United States that will come up to our correspondent's idea of the province of a newspaper. —ED.]

I looked confidently for some expression of of indignation at the scandalous and disgraceful treatment the President's veto message received at the hands of Congress, but not a word did I find. It certainly cannot be because the independence of the GAZETTE has qualled before partisan influence, as the two parties were equally guilty.

As I have already said I like the GAZETTE, am proud of it, and with the improvement you are capable of making in this direction it will have no superior as a weekly paper.

READER.

[Opinions given upon an accomplished fact do no good. They will not change the result after the result has been attained. When the ship has gone down we may speculate as to the cause of the disaster, but opinions and speculations won't raise the ship or rescue her cargo. With reference to President Hayes's veto of the Silver Bill, our correspondent evidently differs with us in regard to its desirability. The representatives of the people with the greatest unanimity passed the law, after a long and exhaustive discussion relative to the merits and faults of the measure, and a full opportunity to know the will of their constituents. It is therefore beyond question a law which the great mass of the people of the United States sanction. President Hayes is not a law-maker. His duty is to see that the laws are executed. The veto power which is placed in his hands should, according to the spirit of our Government, be exercised only to cure mistakes from hasty legislation, or to prevent unconstitutional laws from being enacted, or in case of great turmoil to prevent the destruction of the Government. As to Congress committing an indignity upon the President we think it is all the other way, for the President without any necessity, and therefore insultingly, pronounced their action a fraud, and they were consequently entirely justified in snubbing him by giving his message no consideration.—ED.]

—A singular geological phenomenon has just been witnessed at the village of La Clappe about three miles from Draguignan, France. A plot of ground planted with vines and olive trees slowly sank in and disappeared, leaving a gulf of a funnel-shaped form about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter at the surface, and forty feet at the bottom. At the depth of one hundred feet may be seen a sheet of water, in which the earth, estimated at a quantity of 10,000 cubic yards, has been swallowed up.

Another Reform Movement Needed.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—What shall we do with our boys? is a question almost every parent who has sons (and feels the responsibility of a healthy training for them) must ask themselves. In a place like this it is not the parents alone who educate their children, it is the town. A child cannot walk the street without picking up ideas that make a life-long impression. Hence the necessity of making the influences which surround them as pure as possible. The use of profane and obscene language is a strongly-marked feature of this town, not only by *men* but by boys, by little children scarcely able to articulate the words they utter. They have heard them from their older playmates and think it "large" to do as they do. Any child eight or nine years of age knows the meaning and the sinfulness of what they say or else why do they not let their parent hear them.

I was an eye-witness not long since to a boy twelve or fourteen years old who was standing outside of a window with a stone in his hand waiting to throw at a comrade who had sought shelter within! his language was too profane to be repeated. Looking around to see if there was no one to take care of such a boy, I saw the constable standing not far distant talking to other men. If he had done his duty that boy would not have uttered the second oath without being arrested. As the law provides for such cases why not avail ourselves of it. When our newly elected constable takes his oath of office it is to be desired that he will make himself acquainted with what duties should devolve upon him for the protection of our citizens, and fulfil them more thoroughly than has been done. This one crime of profanity and obscenity would be much lessened by arresting and fining, as the law directs all who use such language, irrespective of their position in society. It is true little children have not the ability to pay such fines, but their parents have and they would be awakened to the consciousness of their children's fault and take measures for its prevention.

M. E. C.

MARRIED.

DOUGLASS—WALTERS.—By the Rev. Robert L. Goldsborough, in St. Barnabas Church, Burlington, March 3d, 1878, Joseph Douglass of Bristol and Georgie Walters, daughter of Thomas J. Walters.

DIED.

HAINES.—In Bristol, March 10th, 1878, Charles H., son of Theodore B. and Ellen M. Haines, aged 8 years, 2 months and 25 days.

WINDER.—March 13th, 1878, Samuel, son of Sarah and the late Giles S. Winder, in the 52nd year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Otter Street, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday, March 13, 5 P. M.

SEEDS.—The receipts of Cloverseed are small, and good and prime is in demand at 8a8½c. Recleaned lots would command 8¾a9c.; common sold at 7a7½c. Flaxseed is scarce and worth $1 40.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, there being little demand except for choice baker's brands of spring wheat families, for which holders are enabled to realize former prices; medium grades are dull, and can only be sold at a further concession. Exporters are not operating to any extent. Pennsylvania and Western extra at $4 25a4 75; superfine at $4; Minnesota extra family, good, at $5 50; do. do., choice, at $5 60a5 75; do. do. do., fancy, at $6; do. do. patent, at $6 87½; Pennsylvania do. do., medium and good, at $5 75; do. do. do., fancy, at $6; Ohio do. do., good, at $5 85, and high grades at $6 75a7 75. Rye Flour is inactive; sales in a small way at $3 25a3 50. Corn Meal is dull at $2 75, f. o. b. Buckwheat Meal sells slowly at $1 90a2—the latter for prime.

GRAIN.—The receipts and offerings of Wheat are small, and the article is held with more firmness. Pennsylvania red, poor, sold at $1 25; Pennsylvania and Western do., good and prime, at $1 28a1 29; Indiana do., choice, at $1 28; Pennsylvania amber, store and grain depot, at $1 30, and small lots of Western white at $1 31a1 33. At the open board the article was firmer. Rye is dull and lower. We quote Western and Pennsylvania at 65a66c. Corn is held with a little more firmness, the receipts and offerings being light, but buyers, both for export and local consumption hold off. Rejected sold at 44a45c.; steamer, cars, and grain depot at 46c; do. afloat at 51c; damp, sail, mixed and yellow, at 49a51c; good and prime at 52a53c; and yellow at 52½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday Evening, March 11, 1878.

Beef cattle were dull and lower this week; 2200 head arrived and sold at 5¾a6c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 5a5¾c. for fair to good do., and at 4a4½c. per pound gross for common, as to quality. Sheep were unchanged and sold at 4a6½c. per pound, gross, as to quality. Hogs were rather dull at 5¾a6¾c. per pound, as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—For the past week: Loads of Hay, 238; Straw, 76 loads. Average price during week: Prime Timothy, 75c. a 80c; Mixed, 60c. to 70c. Straw, 45c. a 55c. per 100 lbs.

Miscellaneous.

COOPER & CONARD'S

ADVERTISEMENT ABOUT

DRY GOODS.

The success of past seasons in collecting, from the markets of the world, fabrics suited to the clothing of man, woman and child has had a tendency to make us feel that our long experience has given us a kind of intuitive knowledge of what will be wanted each coming season, so seldom do we err in the selections, although many things are contracted for months before wanted.

For the coming spring and summer we have in store a larger stock than ever, and are still daily receiving goods from not only home manufacturers but from those abroad, each steamer arriving at this port having its quota for our house.

Persons at a distance can by writing us have a catalogue sent them, or samples of specialties if preferred. A visit, though, which incurs no obligation to buy, would be most satisfactory.

COOPER & CONARD,

DEALERS IN

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Notions, Linens, Cottons, Etc.

THREE ADJOINING STORES

Corner of Ninth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA. 172

WILSON RANDALL,

Carriage Builder.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders Solicited.

NO. 20 BATH STREET, BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. 29

Annual Statement

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1877.

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

Amount invested in Bonds, Mortgages and City Warrants, &c.	$29,499 79
Interest due and accrued	308 53
Cash on hand and in Bank	1,822 21
Premiums in course of collection	978 85
All other Assets	260 00
	$32,869 38
Policies liable to Assessment, in case Losses should exceed the Receipts	$366,788 00

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—JAMES M. SLACK.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—E. G. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS—JAMES M. SLACK, Bristol, Pa.,
" JOSHUA PEIRCE, " "
" THOMAS HUGHES, " "
" A. S. CADWALLADER, Yardleyville, Pa.,
" JOHN K. WILDMAN, Philadelphia,
" SAMUEL B. HARRISON, Hulmeville, Pa.,
" E. G. HARRISON, " "

Office—44 & 46 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa. 153

☞ CATARRH.—Doctor Taylor's Fumigator is a certain and radical cure for Catarrh, soothing and healing. Price 25 cents. Large boxes $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for circular and sample, Dr. Taylor, 13, Seventh Avenue, New York.

Clover Seed of Prime Quality,

ALSO TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, HERD, and other Field Seeds.

J. W. CORNELL & CO.,

Implement and Seed Warehouse,

88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

Farm Implements and Seeds.

For Sale.

THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE at the north corner of RADCLIFFE AND PENN Sts., containing 12 rooms. It is beautifully located—second to none in Bristol—well built, nearly new, and conveniently arranged throughout. Inquire of

176 M. A. WALMSLEY, Bristol, Pa.

The Steamboat

NELLY WHITE

WILL LEAVE BORDENTOWN, on and after March 16th, 1878, at 7 o'clock A. M.; White Hill, 7.10; Penn's Manor, 7.20; Florence, 7.35; Hazards, 7.40; Bristol, 8.00; Burlington, 8.10; Beverly, 8.30. Returning, leave Philadelphia, pier 8, above Arch street, at 3.30 P. M.

N. B.—The NELLY WHITE will leave Arch Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on and after April 1st, 1878. 177

Notice to Builders.

THE Board of School Directors of Bristol Borough School District invite Sealed Proposals for the erection of a two-storied school-house, of stone or brick, on their lot, corner of Washington and Pond streets, in said Borough. Said proposals will be received until Monday, April 1st, 1878, 2 o'clock P. M. at the residence of the Chairman of Building Committee, John W. Bailey, where the plans and specifications may now be seen—the Board requiring bonds with security equal in amount to the sum named in the proposal, and to be approved by them, for the faithful compliance with all the specifications. The Board reserve to themselves the right to accept or to reject any or all bids, as they may deem best for the interest of the School District.

JACOB S. YOUNG,
176 Secretary.

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

GEORGE D. SMITH,

No. 621 & 623 N. Second St., Philadelphia.

(Established in 1843.)

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MUSIC!

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, PIC-NICS, FESTIVALS, &c. Call on or address

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School Contest.

COME to the contest on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15th, 1878, at Randall's Hall, Tullytown, between the Tullytown Grammar School and Delaware School,—Eight Prizes awarded. 155

Interesting and Important Items

Which should engage the attention of every

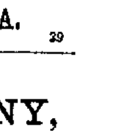
ECONOMICAL AND PRUDENT HOUSE-KEEPER

IN BUCKS COUNTY.

OUR large and constantly increasing trade gives more and more facilities of obtaining our goods at lower rates, and whenever we can obtain a reduction from a manufacturer, we give our customers the advantage of it. To satisfy the numerous demands of our patrons, we have been obliged to add constantly to the size and variety of our stock, and are compelled in the Spring to occupy the entire TWO STORES, 58 and 60 MILL STREET. We shall continue to add to our stock until there will be scarcely anything needed in a family but what we will be able to supply, and at the extreme low prices for which we are popular. We have now BARGAINS on hand which will both surprise and gratify those who take the time to examine them. Canton Flannel 5c yard, best Calico 5c, best Spool Cotton 5c, men's all-wool Knit Jackets $1.00, heavy cotton Knit Jackets 90c, two linen Handkerchiefs, 25c, black and white ZEPHYR 12c ounce, GERMANTOWN WOOL, black, white and colored, 10c ounce, ladies' and gents' SILK UMBRELLAS, $2.25, fine alpaca Umbrellas $1.25, heavy blue Flannel 25c yd., grey Flannel 17c, ladies Knit Jackets 65c. GLOVES, GLOVES.—Men's real buck Gloves 65c, boy's Mitts 25c. GENTS' UNDERWEAR at very low prices. Fine dress Shirts, three-ply linen bosom, best muslin 75c and $1.00, Underskirts, white or colored, 30, 35 and 40c. merino, 50 and 60c, gents' all-wool Drawers worth $1.25 only 80c, navy blue Flannel Shirts $1.00 and $1.25, strong working Shirts 40 and 45c. BOOTS, BOOTS, SHOES, SHOES.—Genuine water proof Boots $3.25 per pair, Congress Gaiters, $1.35, a fine pair of tap sole Gaiters $1.65, boys' $1.25; boy's Boots 80c up to $1.75; men's Boots, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.50; double sole Gum Boots $3.00; Arctic Overshoes $1.50 for 7's and 8's; ladies' Shoes, 65c, $1.00 and $1.25, children's from 50c upward. BLANKETS, $2 50 and $3.00 per pair; QUILTS $1.25; splendid Horse Blankets 85c and $1.00. OVERALLS of all kinds from 40c to heavy duck 60c. GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY. Dessert Dishes, handsome patterns, 28 to 35c per dozen, Individual Salts 25 and 31c per dozen; splendid Tea Sets, 4 pieces 45c; elegant Goblets 50c dozen; Tumblers 45c; large Night Lamps 25c complete; Bracket Lamps large and small, all prices; Celery Glasses, 25c. GROCERIES.—A full line at city prices. Fruit Citron 25c pound; 3 lbs. new Currants, 25c; splendid layer Raisins, 10c pound; nice Valencias, 7c; Atmore's Mince Meat, 8½c by the bucket; three pound can of Tomatoes, 11c. We sell Sugars at wholesale rates. Good Rio Coffee 22 and 25c; best Rio, 28c, Java 33c, best Laguyra 30c. TEAS, TEAS.—We keep the best and cheapest in the market. Fine Japan, 40c; mixed 40c; Oolong 40c; Japan and Black Tea Siftings, 25c per pound. SPICES, SPICES, always pure and fresh. Ginger, 8 cqr.; best Pepper, 7 and 8c qr.; Concentrated Lye, 12c box; new crop New Orleans Molasses, 50, 55 and 65c a gallon; fine Syrup, 50 and 55c. TINWARE.—Milk Pans $2.25 per dozen. Sugar Molasses 30c per gallon. Large quantities of other goods too numerous to mention, which we are selling at very low figures, but only for CASH. No credit given under any circumstances.

J. H. WOOD,
Corner Mill and Wood. 58 Mill Street, Bristol.
Wholesale agent for Vienna Yeast.
Wholesale office, No. 6 Strawberry Street, Philadelphia.

To Rent!



ON RIVER DELAWARE, at Cold Spring Station, above Bristol, a COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT FIVE ACRES, with large Mansion House, Green House, Coach House, &c., with fine lawn. Also, a 55 Acre Farm, same location. M. H. BROWN,
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To Let.

THE STABLES KNOWN AS PRATT'S STABLES to rent for the coming year, and also Houses in different parts of the Borough. Apply to
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For Rent.

HOUSE AND ONE-HALF ACRE GARDEN ON RADCLIFFE STREET.—$25 per month. Also other Houses. Apply to
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For Sale.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, next to corner of Penn and Pond Street. Easy terms. Apply to F. P. CRICHTON,
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From Harper's Magazine

A RETURN

BY A F

"Do ye not know me Donald?"
Pushing back her gray hair—
"Can ye not speak to me Donald—
Me who was once so fair?"

"Many years have gone over us—
Fortunate years for thee,
When I see thee they seem not so many—
Only when thou seest me

"For I wear the snow of winters
No sun and no summer can change,
Yet I seem to hear the spring coming,
And the bluebird beginning to range

"As when in the old days together
We wandered and talked by the stream
Of thy life in the far new country
And our love Was it all a dream?

"For what could I be to thee, Donald?
A man grown to honor and land
With a choice of the whole world before thee
While I could give thee but my hand!

"'Twas long that I staid by the brookside,
In the dews and the dark of the eve,
Through winter and summer thereafter,
Ere I could forget to grieve

"For thou wast my first love, Donald—
Thou the first love of my heart,
Why should I not tell thee Donald
What sadness it was then to part?

"I cannot recall thee, woman,
And yet, when I hear thy voice,
I hear the low rippling river—
I see the girl of my choice

"Can ye not tell me of Janet,
Something of her I once loved?
She gave me a wing for my bonnet,
I gave her a ring ere I roved"

"Think ye on her sometimes Donald?
Can ye remember the ring?
It is worn now very thin, Donald
Yet perhaps ye'll remember the thing

"It is here on my hand still Donald,
I cannot remove it again,
I have kept it through labor and sorrow,
It has grown now a part of my pain!

HEALTHY COWS AND GOOD MILK.

There is not much need of an argument to prove that farmers and dairymen should keep healthy cows. The fact that such cows give larger quantity of milk than those which are unhealthy can produce, is proof that whatever of profit is secured from cows will be obtained from those which are well and strong. Another fact, which has not been as well known as it should but which is now coming to be pretty generally recognized, is that milk from cows which are not well is a dangerous article of food both for children and adults

1. They should have an abundance of good food. The hay which they receive should be clean and bright. A great deal of hay which is fed to cows is sour. Too much of it is smoky. In the former case indigestion may result, in the latter lung disease may be induced. Sour meal is also fed in some cases, and never with the best results. This, however, is not as bad as decaying roots. But it should be plain to any one that poor food, and especially food which has been soured or been tainted or damaged in any way is wholly unfit to be converted into milk for human use. It will be almost certain to injure the cows to which it is fed and the quality of the milk must, in some measure at least partake of the material from which it is produced. Cows need a variety of food, but everything which is fed, whether it be hay or grain or roots, should be of fine quality

2. If cows are to be kept constantly well and are to produce a good quality of milk, they need plenty of pure water to drink. This is something that many cows do not have, and want of it is the cause of much sickness on their part and the production of a great deal of poor milk. Too many cows are obliged to drink from dirty tubs or troughs in the barn yards, while many others have to go to muddy brooks. Often the supply is insufficient, and the cows becoming very thirsty drink a great deal at a time and are injured by the excess. It is a matter for that such cows do not thrive and that so many of them are unhealthy

3. Cows also need pure air in order to keep in good health for any length of time. This they do not always have. A great many stables are open enough and plenty of air gets in, but they are not kept as clean as they should be, and the air is quickly contaminated. The use of dry earth for bedding, or the sprinkling of a little gypsum on the floors, would be a great improvement in many stables. It would not only tend to keep the cows in better health but would also in a great measure, prevent the absorption of bad odors by the milk before it is carried from the stable

4. Good care is also a very important item in the preservation of the health of cows, and, consequently, in the production of good milk. Exposure to storms, harsh treatment, worriment by dogs—these are among the causes of the colds, lung diseases and nervous affections which afflict so many cows and render their milk unfit for use. That a man is liable to take cold and be sick as the result of exposure to a seems to be comparatively few people who imagine that any such thing can harm a cow. Yet many cows take cold and eventually die of pneumonia as the result of such exposure. Even when the disease takes a milder form, or seems to be escaped altogether, there is a certain degree of injury almost inevitable. In severe exposure there is always risk—a risk which it is useless and often expensive to run

If a man is to keep cows, it will pay to keep them in the best possible health. In this way he can obtain the largest quantity and best quality of milk, make the most money and take the greatest degree of satisfaction in his business

From Cassell's Magazine

LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.

The Extent to which Fasting may be Prolonged and Life Preserved.

It is true that many diseases, all the world over, arise from eating too much. But it is possible, on the other hand, to eat too little, and we doubt whether many could maintain a healthy existence on the meagre diet of such medical philosophers as the celebrated Cornaro. How long one could contrive to live without eating anything at all, is a question of which few will be inclined to undertake the practical solution. Unfortunately, it has been solved over and over again in the case of many an accident and many a deed of cruelty. Without something to eat or drink, man will not live beyond a few days, or at most a week. Access to water however, makes a great difference. There is a well known case of an Ayrshire miner who lived twenty three days, buried in a coal mine, without swallowing anything but small quantities of a chalybeate water sucked through a straw. He had the advantage of being shut up in a contaminated atmosphere, which, by diminishing nervous sensibility, lessened the cravings of hunger.

Berard quotes the example of a convict who died of starvation after sixty three days, but in this case water was taken. Cases of alleged fasting longer than this are certainly due to exposure. The insane appear to bear fasting better than those in their sober senses, and in some morbid conditions of the body nourishment may certainly be done without for a surprising length of time. Animals have an advantage over man, so far as living without food is concerned. Rattlesnakes exist many months without eating anything, and retain all their vigor and fierceness, and many creatures voluntarily spend four, five or six months in every year without eating or drinking. The tortoise, bear, dormouse and other animals, retire at their seasons to their respective cells and hide themselves—some in caverns of rocks and ruins, others dig holes under ground, while some get into woods and lay themselves up in the clefts of trees

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says "A charming young lady who has become intolerably disgusted with the dirt and variegated filth of the streets has determined to offer herself on the altar of reform. Since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Warren County School case, it is clear that in Iowa lovely woman may hold office to any extent the voters desire. Now, this young lady has determined to emerge from her retirement and offer herself as a candidate for Alderman or woman in her ward. Indeed, she is already canvassing for votes, and has secured the pledge of a strong support, and that, too, without being to the expense of a nickel. This is a move in the right direction. Count us in as a supporter of the lovely young Alderwoman"

City people are in some respects smarter than country folks, but when they come to guess the weight of a live hog they are "no where." This is proved by the fact that a mammoth porker which had been exhibited for several weeks in a museum in New York, was put up in a sort of lottery, to be guessed for. Over two thousand people bought "a chance" to guess the dressed weight of the big hog, and the guesses ranged from 140 pounds to 1,080 pounds. The animal was killed on Thursday, and weighed 759 pounds. A Jersey farmer, who happened to be in "York" seeing the sights of the metropolis, stumbled into the museum and guessed the big pig would weigh exactly "759." He won the pork

A clergyman, a widower with seven grown up daughters, left home a few days ago for a neighboring city, and wrote back that he had some news which would surprise them—he had just married a widow with six children. The seven daughters had an awful time until he returned—alone. One of them mustered up courage to ask: "Where is our mother?" "In heaven, I hope." "But I mean the widow with six children that you married?" "O, I married her to another man."

AN ADDRESS

To the United Labor-Greenback Party.

BY E. M. DAVIS.

We address you as friends of right and justice. The vote polled last Fall does not represent the feeling in the United States, for very many sympathize with our objects who adhere to the old parties, in the hope that either the one or the other will help, as far as legislation can, to hasten the burdens that have sunk so many below the sea of misfortune, and that are now pressing others to the very lips in poverty and misery. The vote represents the number who, in the face of being in the minority, were willing to join the forlorn hope and stand out for their convictions, and leave the old parties. A severe trial, but one that history proves to be the true mode of reforming them—for parties care neither for protest nor petition so long as they can get votes

We address you in order to tell you of our convictions and to implore you to wake up to a realization of the condition of our country before it is too late to secure a change through the legitimate channels of legislation. It is class legislation—Municipal, State and National—of which we complain. The inevitable results are extravagance and corruption—making those who are rich richer, and those who were poor so poor as to drive them into what the law calls crime. Those who have large surpluses are relieved from taxation, to the disadvantage of those who have but little. See the repeal of the income tax, from which millions were previously gathered, and now nothing. See also the fact that money invested in United States bonds pay no tax, whilst invested in producing industries it is heavily taxed

The many are taxed for the benefit of the few. See the National Bank act, which gives to less than 210,000 of our citizens facilities for making over $20,000,000 year in and year out! over $1,600,000 each month, and over $55,000 each day! Yes, fifty-five thousand on the very day on which we were to express by our votes our views on public affairs, and each day since and many days before, was this outrage continued, and every one who voted the Republican or the Democratic ticket voted to continue extravagant and dangerous class legislation

Fellow voters! history proves that there never was a tyrant without there were also slaves, and that submission always begets increased oppression. This is shown by the audacity, today of the Bank Power, in asking to be relieved of national taxation, a measure that, if submitted to, will result in some other measure still more oppressive—a measure that is likely to be legislated through Congress as the Silver bill of 1873 was. And this is not all

This unequal taxation and other bad laws if submitted to, will be followed by an effort to deprive all but property owners of a vote and then the liberty of speech and of the press will be attacked. One after another the pillars of the Temple of Liberty will be undermined. Stay the downward current or your children will be swept into it, and our country will share the fate of all the people who do not appreciate their rights and have not the boldness to maintain them. You must give your time, money, votes and influence to defend liberty or your children will have to give their lives to regain it

We are asked what do we want? We want these bad laws repealed! That will go far towards saving us from destruction, for many good things will then appear which we do not now see, just as many bad things have grown up that we did not expect, when we consented to deviate from equal laws for the sake of temporary gain, but we also want new laws enacted. We want some system in the compensation for labor that is free from the antagonism of the exclusive wages system. Some plan where Capital and Labor shall act in harmony. We know of no better than co-operation, where every one engaged in an enterprise has a direct interest however small in the success of the work. This will create harmony. Capital will not oppress nor Labor complain. We also want more hours of recreation, study and home duties. If we are to vote intelligently we must have time to study and ponder on the subject we are called upon to decide. Hard work all day unfits people for this duty and makes them food for demagogues

Continuous and exhaustive labor drives more to the cheap but temporary and damaging excitement of strong drink than almost anything else. We also want better schools more teachers and enforced attendance. We also want that the interest on money should be reduced, and, as money has power enough in itself, that it should not be incorporated. We want that the National Government should take the surplus earnings of the people, returning it on demand, with a low rate of interest

We ask that our metallic currency, because of its expensiveness and inconvenience, be withdrawn and replaced with U S notes and that no paper money be issued by any other power than the National Government. As our bonds are but paper and are above par, and as the paper money we ask for rests upon the same security, no one can honestly say it is not the productive industries of the country be considered and consulted in place of the extravagant measures of the money power

We again implore you to consider the condition we are in, and ponder upon what Jefferson said, in reference to personal slavery "I tremble for my country when I consider that God is just and that his justice cannot sleep forever"

ANECDOTE OF ARCHDEACON PALEY

The career of Paley presents an instance of the saving power of a proper word spoken at the proper time

It is a well known fact that in his earlier days Paley was somewhat wild. Yet, for all this, he held his place at the head of every class of which he was a member besides rendering assistance to classmates who were not so fortunately endowed by Nature. Among his warm and devoted friends was the young and wealthy Viscount R———

One night a party of the students—only a few of the choice spirits—were assembled in Lord R———'s apartments, where they drank and caroused until a very late hour. On the following morning the Viscount came to Paley's room, and sat down by the side of the bed for the latter had not yet risen

"Look here Paley," said he, with solemn earnestness, "I've been giving myself a good deal of trouble this morning on your account. Now I am wealthy and belong to a wealthy and powerful family, and what I do here don't so much matter. Even if I should go under entirely there are plenty standing ready to fill my place. But how is it with you? You are poor and have your own way to make in the world. You have it in you to make you a leader of men—aye—if you do your best you may mould them to your will. Your friends are even now looking up to you. And yet see how you are wasting not only your time but your own self. Paley, don't do it any more. At any rate, don't, for Heaven's sake, let me have it on my conscience that I have helped to drag you down!"

Lord R——— went out, and Paley sat up and reflected, and, as he often told to his youthful friends in his later years, from that moment his life entered upon a new course. He gave up all dissipation at once and forever, and went to work to lay deep and strong the foundation of that manhood which was to bless the world

OMENS—Even now there exist people who believe in omens. To enumerate the number in which our forefathers believed would be impossible, but we give one or two which may be amusing to the young people. Stumbling in going down stairs or going out in the morning is very unlucky. It is a sign of ill luck to lay one's knife and fork crosswise; for sweethearts to interchange knives, as it will cut away their love, to present anybody with a knife, scissors, razor, or any sharp instrument. To avoid ill consequence a pin, a farthing, or some trifling recompense must be given in return. To find a knife or razor is unlucky. That it is ill luck to find money and worse to keep it, may seem paradoxical to many. It is lucky to find four leaved clover, a piece of iron, an old horse shoe

Moles are indicative of good or bad fortune, according to their position on the body. A mole against the heart denotes wickedness; on the knee, a wealthy wife, on the nose, a traveler, on the throat, riches, on the lower jaw of a woman, sorrow and pain, in the middle of the forehead, a discourteous and cruel mind; on the right side of the forehead, command, esteem and honor, on the left, near hair, misery, on the left, near middle of forehead, persecutions from superior, on the lip, a great eater; on the chin, riches, on the ear, riches and respect, on the right breast, poverty, near the bottom of nostrils, good luck, on the left foot, rashness, right foot, wisdom, on the wrist or hand, an ingenious mind, near side of chin, an amiable disposition, many moles between wrist and elbow, many crosses, which will end in prosperity

Suspensions, failures and losses are discouraging, says a financial writer, but after all they do not affect the condition of communities as the losses by great fires and shipwrecks, which annihilate wealth. They simply operate to readjust titles, the property and the money remaining in the community. Rich men may become poor, but the riches remain. It may be little consolation to the impoverished rich man to recognize this fact, but is worth while for the community to bear it in mind

The fact is, the country is a great deal better off than it realizes or knows itself to be. It is struggling with great possessions under a great load of debt, public and private. But its debt is represented by its possessions, and the latter are more than equal to the full discharge of the debts. The larger part of the debt, too, is due to ourselves, and is unpaid largely because of the want of individual exertion. One simple payment makes business good through a large area, for it is the basis of many payments, the same money going from hand to hand indefinitely until it extinguishes a vast amount of indebtedness.

POISON AND ANTIDOTES.

The following list gives some of the more common poisons and the remedies most likely to be at hand in case of need. The directions may be old, but in case you get a good strong dose of poison down, you will not object to a cure on account of its age

Acids—These cause great heat and sensation of burning pain from the mouth down to the stomach. Remedies—Magnesia, soda, pearlash or soap dissolved in water, then use the stomach pump or emetic

Alkalies—Best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia—Remedy, lemon juice or vinegar

Alcohol—First cleanse out the stomach by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head, and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn).

Arsenic—Remedies—In the first place evacuate the stomach then give the white of eggs, lime water, or chalk and water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate

Lead, white lead and sugar of lead—Remedies—Alum, cathartic, such as castor oil and epsom salts, especially

Charcoal—In poisons by carbonic gas, remove the patient to open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly

Corosive sublimate—Give white of eggs freshly mixed with water, or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water, freely

Creosote—White of eggs and the emetics

Belladonna, night henbane—Give emetics, and then plenty of water and vinegar, or lemonade

Mushrooms, when poisonous—Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar, and water, with doses of either, if handy.

Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic)—Give a strong solution of common salt, and then emetics

Opium—First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks, dash cold water on the head.

Nux vomica—First emetics, then brandy.

Oxalic acid (frequently mistaken for epsom salts) remedies—chalk, magnesia or soap and water and other soothing drinks

Prussic acid—when there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda or lime. Hot brandy and water, hartshorn and turpentine are also useful

Snake bites, etc—Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take it internally, also give sweet oil, and stimulants freely, apply a ligature tight above the part bitten, and then apply a cupping glass

Tartar emetic—Give large doses of tea made of gall, Peruvian barks or white oak barks

Verdigris—Plenty of white of eggs and water

White vitriol—Give the patient plenty of milk and water

A NEGRO ORATOR.

He Electrifies the Virginia Senate.

A correspondent, writing from Richmond, Va says

The latest sensation in the Senate of Virginia is the speech of Wm N Stevens, colored from Sussex county, delivered in that body to-day on the debt question. All of his brother Senators opened their eyes in astonishment, as they sat spell bound during the delivery, which occupied one hour. Senator Bradley Johnson turned to Senator John W Daniel, the foremost Republican in Virginia, and said, "I believe you wrote that" Daniel replied "I never expect to write anything so fine" Johnson then turned to Senator Fulkerson and said, "Fulkerson you wrote that" Fulkerson replied, "I wish to God I could write so splendid an address. Stevens is a full blooded negro, and is about thirty years of age. He was born a slave but has graduated at two colleges—one a colored institution of Richmond and the other of Philadelphia

Professor Huxley has a stout mind of his own. "I must distinctly admit," he says, "that I should be loth to be obliged to exist in a world in which my notions of what men should be and do will have no application. As the old Norseman said when the choice between Heaven, with the new generation, and Hell, with the old, was ordered him, 'I prefer to be with my ancestors'" This speech of the man of science refers to a supposition that the world is entering upon a phase in which the recognized whole duty of man will be to avoid the endurance of physical pain, whatever future alleviation of misery may be its consequence, however great the positive benefit to mankind which may flow therefrom. "If so," says Huxley, "finis physiologiae"

Little four year old McCrary, the youngest son of the Secretary, has quickly learned the ways of Washington society. A young visitor, Master Tommy Barnes, came to spend a Sunday with him not long ago. The family went to church and left the two small boys to amuse each other. When they returned, Master Barnes was found to be monopolizing the playthings, while the little host looked on with quivering lip. But the instinct of hospitality kept him quiet until the visit was over. As the door closed upon Mr Barnes's knickerbockers, little McCrary's righteous indignation burst forth with "I don't like Tommy Barnes. I hate him and next time he comes here, I shall just send down word that I'm 'not receiving.'"

Not long back an Irishman was summoned before a bench of county magistrates for being drunk and disorderly. "Do you know what brought you here?" asked the chairman—"Two, yer honor, two policemen," replied the prisoner. "Had not drink something to do with it?" said the J P, frowning. "Sorrtinly," answered Paddy, unabashed, "they were both drunk

LABOR IS GENIUS—When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied "I have no secret, madam, but hard work" This is a secret that many never learned, and don't succeed because they don't learn it. Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty, and the greatest curse to a great blessing

A gentleman who had entered upon his anecdotage had just finished narrating to a friend an incident that happened in his boyhood. "That occurrence must have made a great impression upon you," remarked his friend, rather testily. "Why so?" "Because you have told me the story at least a hundred times

A curious candle used in Alaska is a fish eight inches long, almost transparent, and very fat, the fat being pure white and very sweet. The Indians dry this fish then light it at the tail, and it burns with a clear, sparkling flame, which the wind will not extinguish

Sitting Bull was still in British territory at the latest dates and the British Major Welsh says that he does not anticipate an Indian war this spring. There has been some fighting between the Crows on one side and the Yancton Sioux on the other, but did not amount to much

The convict choir at Auburn prison is a remarkable musical organization. The organist is sentenced for grand larceny, the first violin, the first tenor and double bass are murderers, the second tenor, basso and sopranos are all burglars, and the professor is a forger.

Even an epitaph may by some unforeseen accident tell the truth. Near Paris a headstone with this inscription startles the visitor "Here repose in peace, after forty years of married life, Pierre Bigot and his wife"

If a woman wants to faint in comparative safety, Maine is the place to do it. A woman fainted in a car on a Maine railway, and thirteen liquor flasks were promptly placed at her disposal

The first time Jerrold saw a celebrated song writer the latter said to him "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I've all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea."

George Francis Train says "In fifteen years my hair will be as black as a raven's, and in forty years I will have a new set of teeth" It is hoped that in less than one year he will have a new set of brains

THE MEXICAN BORDER—It has been pretty satisfactorily shown that the thieving on the Texas Border, which we have charged to the Mexicans is nearly all done by irresponsible Indians on both sides the line

It is told of Thiers that when as a young man he was studying law at Aix, he was heard to say more than once. "This, that and thus, and so shall I do when I am Minister of France"

Horatio C King, the publisher of the *Christian Union*, has severed his connection with that paper. He now becomes co-editor and proprietor of *The Orpheus*, a monthly journal of music and of musical pieces

'Tis much easier to meet with error than to find truth; error is on the surface, truth is hidden in great depths, and the way to seek does not appear to all the world.—*Goethe*.

Myles Carey, a Tipperary man, has been arrested on a charge of committing a murder thirty six years ago, for which in 1844 a man was hanged, protesting his innocence to the last.

"No cows no cream," was the way a compositor set up the words, "no cross, no crown."

Bristol.

Large Reductions

IN

WINTER GOODS

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR PURCHASES OF SPRING GOODS.

DRESS GOODS

Of All Kinds Reduced.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED from 25c. to 20c.
DRESS GOODS " " 20c. to 15c.

Ladies' Coats,

Ladies' Furs,

Shawls and Blankets,

At greatly reduced prices in order to compete with the Philadelphia market

We have marked our

MUSLINS AT MUCH LOWER PRICES

Light Percales and Chintzes.

Just opened,

A LARGE LINE OF

Hamburg Edgings,

At very low prices.

Our stock of

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

FULL AND COMPLETE;

In Every Department, at

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

West Canal Bridge,

MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA. 148

Miscellaneous.

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FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, REPAIRED, VARNISHED, AND OILED,

Chairs Re-Caned,

No. 209 Diamond Street, Corner Philip Street, Philadelphia.

All country orders promptly attended to

Always on hand, a stock of Ladies' and Children's ROCKING CHAIRS, very cheap. Please give me call 698

IVINS & BROTHER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Furniture, Bedding and Feathers,

Nos. 64, 66 & 68 North Second, Near Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA. 719

ESTABLISHED 1854

W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY. 641

Go to

E. C. JOHNSON'S

FOR CHEAP BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, AND RUBBERS.

CUSTOM work a speciality repairing promptly attended to. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place. At

E. C. JOHNSON'S,
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JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,

IN EVERY VARIETY

Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
BRISTOL, PA. 65

JOHN K. WILDMAN,

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BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold

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EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,

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Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c, &c. 551

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GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS &c.,

Bought and sold on Commission

[illegible] saved on favorable terms

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BRISTOL, PA,

DRESS MAKER.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS made in the latest styles and best manner, at the lowest rates

CUTTING AND FITTING at the shortest notice

Underwear and Machine Stitching

N B.—Tailoring in all its branches

Boys' Suits cut and made reasonably 49

BURKE'S EXPRESS,

No. 38 South Delaware Ave.,

PHILADELPHIA.

120

BURLINGTON

Carriage Factory!

BROAD STREET, BELOW THE DEPOT,
BURLINGTON, N J

I AM now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Carriages, Light and Heavy, of the most approved styles and finish made of the best material and by first-class workmen. I have a number of first-class Carriages on hand at present comprising

Phaetons—Extension Tops and Lady's Pony Phaetons, Double Seat Standing Tops, Jenny Lind Falling Top Buggies, No-Top Buggies and Track Sulkies,

which I will sell for the lowest cash price. Those who want first class Carriages will do well to call and examine my stock, as I will not be undersold by any one who does first class work. Repairing promptly attended to and neatly done
158 JOHN CRAFT

Going! Going! Gone!

CHARLES LOVETT,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS AUCTIONEER for the sale of Real and Personal Property to the citizens of Bucks County. Having considerable experience he is satisfied that he can give general satisfaction. CHARLES LOVETT,
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LUTHER BOYCE,

CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKER,

MORRISVILLE, PA.

PAINTING, TRIMMING, &c, promptly attended to at the shortest notice. Repairing neatly done 28

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DENTIST.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS

Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets 1074

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FOR BOTH SEXES,

At Newtown, Pa.,

R. L. GURNEE, Principal.

Expenses for Week-day Boarders $3 50 per week, for Day Pupils, from $2 50 to $5, per term of 10 weeks. Expenses in Music, per term of 20 lessons, $8; in Drawing, $5, in Painting, $7 535

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
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Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,

And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF MRS ANNA BOOZ, late of the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay to
JESSE L BOOZ,
ALBERT BOOZ,
HENRY S BOOZ,
Executors.

A. HAMMER,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of

Hardware, Guns, Revolvers,

Hunting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle,

and will sell the same at greatly reduced prices. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. SHOT REVOLVERS full Nickle plate $2 50

ASSANPINK BLOCK, GREENE STREET
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Persons Wanting

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS,

Ladies' and Children's Underwear,

WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT

23 E. State St., Trenton

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE where they will find a large and well selected stock at prices lower than ever before offered. Also full line of

HAIR GOODS.

COMBINGS made up at the shortest notice

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N B—Stamping and Embroidery done to order 765

A Cordial Invitation

IS extended to the readers of this paper when in Trenton to visit the Jewelry Palace of Messrs

COOK & JAQUES,
On State Street,

And view their fine display of

Artistic Jewelry,

And choice designs of ladies and gentlemen's Gold Watches and Chains. Their selection of Roman Gold Neck Chains Crosses Lockets and full Roman setts of Jewelry Ear Rings Buttons and Studs are superior to any found in the State. They are of rich designs and goods that are rare to find. They are constantly adding new and fresh goods to their stock for the Holiday Trade in Clocks Bronzes for mantle outfits which make a very beautiful Bridal or Christmas Present as well as choice pieces of Sterling Silver new and elegant designs of Silver Plated Wares Napkin Rings Pocket Fruit Knives, Tea Spoons Table Spoons, Forks and a large variety of Tea, Table and Dessert Knives and every thing to furnish out a house complement including Castors Individual Salt Distributors Soup Ladles etc. Diamond Rings and plain 18k Engagement Rings always on hand. Cook & Jaques ask you to call and look at what they have and they will try and please you in everything you want and make prices as low as the quality will allow. Christmas is coming and we have just what you all want 89

H. A. BRADFIELD,

Mill Street near the Canal Bridge,

AGENT FOR

Decker Bros, Steck, Bradbury and Haines Bros,

PIANOS,

and

The Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Prices cheap as the cheapest and almost any make of instrument obtained very low

A complete stock of VIOLIN STRINGS. Best Italian Strings $1 per set sent by mail on receipt of price. Also Musical Publications of all kinds, Sheet Music Books etc

Singer Improved Sewing Machines

For sale—down to $30. Call and see them 74

"Things equal to the same thing, are equal to each other"

BUT NO ONE THING HAS YET BEEN INVENTED TO EQUAL THE NEW

SYRACUSE

CHILLED PLOW,

On the following points

1 Durability
2 Will clear in any soil superior to the best tempered Steel Plows
3 Like superiority over any Cast Iron Plow and a draft twenty five per cent less
4 At a price less than that of any Steel Plow or any other Plow which is really a Chilled Plow
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6 That no farmer can afford to plow his soil with out one. If you want to see it work drop me a line

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AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

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ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms 30

Picture Glass

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF

FRENCH GLASS

For Covering Pictures.

Pure and free from blisters, and but little higher in price than common American

Sizes from 6x8 to 25x40 inches

83 J. H BOSTWICK

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE AS

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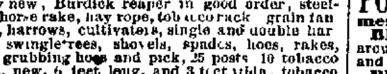
Public Sale of Personal Property,

NEAR EMILIE.



Will be sold at Public Sale on MONDAY, MARCH 11th, 1878, on the premises formerly owned by Henry C Lovett, in Bristol township on the road leading from Trenton to Newportville, near Emilie, the following personal property. 1 mule seven years old, will work any where, 1 bay mare, eight years old, a good driver and leader, 1 cow, coming in profit soon, 30 pairs of chickens, 1 broad-wheel hay wagon, nearly new, falling top sulkey, Germantown wagon in good order, two-horse power and thresher, New Hope make nearly new, Burdick reaper in good order, steel-tooth horse rake, hay rope, tobacco rack, grain fan plows, harrows, cultivators, single and double harness, swingletrees, shovels, spades, hoes, rakes, forks, grubbing hoes and pick, 25 posts, 10 tobacco sashes, new, 6 feet long, and 3 feet wide, tobacco lath, about 3000 feet of hemlock lumber suitable for building purposes or hanging tobacco

3½ acres of wheat and 3 acres of rye, in the ground. 12 tons of rye straw, about 175 bushels of rye, 126 bushel of corn on the cob 10 bushels of potatoes, and a lot of clover hay

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Chairs, bedsteads, settee, tables, mattresses and many other articles that will be hunted up by day of sale. Nine months' credit will be given on all sums of $20 and upward, lesser sums cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P M. THOMAS EASTBURN,
Agent for Henry C Lovett

JOSEPH BROWN, Auctioneer 168

Bristol.

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WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA,

DEALER IN

COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,

Curb & Building Stone,

TERRA COTTA PIPES,

Chimney Tops,

Garden Vases in variety

WRIGHT & HAWKE,

No. 25 BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

DEALERS IN

COAL under cover,

well screened and picked

Building Material of all kinds,

Including LUMBER, BRICK, LIME, HAIR, SAND, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c

Kindling Wood, dry and split ready for use

Fertilizers constantly on hand

In connection with the above established trade of Henry M Wright we have taken that of

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

And are prepared to fill all orders promptly 787

TRY FENTON'S FLOUR AND FEED,

AND

Coal and Wood,

NEAR THE HOLLOW BRIDGE,
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THE best quality of Coal and Wood at the lowest possible price for cash. Orders left at R A Bailey's store or at my residence.

Price List Coal Delivered.

STOVE COAL,	$1 75
CHESTNUT COAL	4 25

Coal in Yard.

STOVE COAL	4 50
CHESTNUT COAL	4 00

87 C R FENTON

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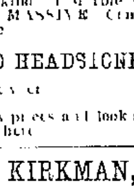
MARBLE YARD.

WILLIAM DAVIS,

Marble Cutter.



Having leased the lot at corner of

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Is prepared to furnish all kinds of Marble Work, ELABORATE, SIMPLE or MASSIVE. Cemetery lots enclosed in every style

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES

As cheap as can be bought elsewhere

Give me a call get my prices and look at my work before purchasing elsewhere 780

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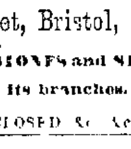

MARBLE

and

Brown Stone

CUTTERS,

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MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES and STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c &c 773

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Also, Dealer in Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.

Repair work solicited

For the present orders left at the Post corner of Wood and Lafayette streets or at the office of Livingston Mills, will receive prompt attention

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Stoves, Parlor Heaters,
Furnaces, Ranges, &c

SPRING CITY, CENTENNIAL AND OTHER RANGES, to set in brick

All Goods Warranted

TIN ROOFING done at lowest cash prices

Repairing in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper attended to promptly. Give me a call

THOMAS BARNARD,
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TREES! TREES! TREES!

Fruit, Shade and Evergreen.

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK WE WILL SELL FOR CASH

Bartlett and Seckel Standard Pear Trees,

At $15 per One Hundred.

We would call the attention of persons wishing trees for street planting or for quick shade, to the Black Italian Poplar and Shining Leaved Willow. For quick growth and beauty of appearance these two varieties of trees cannot be excelled

JOHN SHERWOOD & SON,

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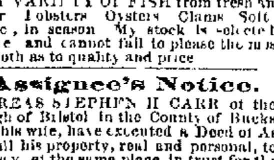
BRISTOL, PA.



Dealer in Fish and Oysters.

EVERY VARIETY OF FISH from fresh and salt water. Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, Soft Shell Crabs, &c, in season. My stock is selected with great care and cannot fail to please the most fastidious both as to quality and price 77

Assignee's Notice.

WHEREAS STEPHEN H CARR of the Borough of Bristol in the County of Bucks and Jane A his wife, have executed a Deed of Assignment of all his property, real and personal, to William Kinsey of the same place, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said assignor. All persons indebted to the said Stephen H Carr are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal demands against him to present them without delay to WILLIAM KINSEY, Assignee.

Bristol Borough, January 17 1878 137

New Tin Store---Up Town.

ROBERT WARDEN,

Corner of Penn and Wood Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.

TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING. A general assortment of Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Kitchen Utensils, always on hand. Jobbing of all descriptions promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times 854

POMONA NURSERY.

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines and Plants.

BEST STRAWBERRIES, nine inches around, Great American, Beauty, Cap Jack and Crescent Seedling

BEST RASPBERRIES, three inches around, Pride of the Hudson, Henrietta, Early-Prolific, Reliance, and Susqueco

TEN ACRES yielded $4 336

FORTY YEARS AMONG SMALL FRUITS, telling What and How to Plant. Illustrated

Send for catalogue WM PARRY,
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Which Plan is the Best?

THE COMMERCIAL

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INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES &c, &c

(No hazardous risks taken)

ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS

In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses

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First quality from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers

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of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order

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Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades, Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts &c

Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

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at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices

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Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices

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In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited

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Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds well screened and free from slate and dust

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Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills and the highest market price paid

301 ROGERS BROTHERS.

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Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake BAKER,

Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge
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BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice. [illegible] WEDDING CAKES baked and decorated to order 391

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WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS

West Philadelphia Brove Yard Manure And Horse Stable Manure,

Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand or [illegible] COAL of the best [illegible] [illegible]

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BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,

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[illegible] BRISTOL PA

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to 389

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Family and Day School for Girls,

AT BRISTOL PA

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible]. A [illegible] Primary Department will be added to the school. For Circulars, address until September [illegible]

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Washed and Scoured

INGRAIN CARPETS 5 cents per yard

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard

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MILTON WEBSTER,

AT THE

Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
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KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON &c. Also Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds

Special inducements given cash customers 25

New Meat Shop,

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D. G. MICHENER & SON,

KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables &c at lowest rates for cash. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the citizens of Bristol and vicinity and our old customers generally and by close attention to business hope to [illegible] 830

ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

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